FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 MAY 1984

Lebanon

New Cabinet — Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, announced the formation of a 10-man cabinet in which Camille Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt are allocated portfolios. In remarks reported by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, however, Birri rejected his appointment as minister for water and electrical resources and justice, asserting that the position would keep him out of touch with developments in the south and that the assignment of posts was not in line with the agreement concluded in Damascus. The Amal Movement leader subsequently declined President Amin al-Jumayyil's request that he join the new government, Beirut radio disclosed. Voice of Lebanon radio said Birri has been summoned to Damascus for consultations with the Syrians, who are "satisfied and pleased" with Karami's cabinet, according to a Syrian source cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram described the new cabinet as "disappointing" and said his organization will adopt a position of "sincere and constructive opposition," Voice of Lebanon reported. The naming of the new ministers "surprised" Christian leaders Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil and they asked for "some time" before expressing any opinion, according to the radio. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and several other appointees also deferred judgment on the cabinet, the radio noted. Karami appointed Junblatt minister of public works, transport, and tourism; Sham'un minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives; and Pierre al-Jumayyil minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs. Karami designated himself foreign minister and named the Shi'ite former speaker of parliament 'Adil 'Usayran minister of defense.

Security Situation — Shelling continued across the contact lines in Beirut early on 1 May as 15 people were injured in clashes in the city the previous day, Beirut radio reported. Four IDF soldiers were injured by another roadside bomb explosion in southern Lebanon, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO Affairs

Salah Khalaf USSR Visit — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf's visit to the USSR has been postponed until the "first half of May" because of the Soviet leadership's "preoccupation" with the 1 May celebrations "and other issues," KUNA reported citing "informed Palestinian sources." The sources denied there are any differences between the USSR and the PLO leadership.

'Arafat Remarks — Comprehensive negotiations to solve the Middle East problem should be held in the Security Council, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat proposed in a statement to a British newspaper reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO Radio. This would allow the USSR to play its role in peacemaking, he argued. In his statement 'Arafat dismissed the possibility that the United States will be able to achieve any progress toward a solution in the region. Regarding the PLO view of Israel, 'Arafat observed that recognition occurs between two states; in its current status, it is impossible for the PLO to exercise this right.

Israel

Sabotage Suspects — The police have detained 19 people in connection with the attempt to sabotage Arab buses, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Investigations have revealed that three people were responsible for planting the explosives, the radio said. Several of the suspects are well known as prominent "second-rank" Jewish settlement lobbyists, according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

Consul's Return — The Egyptian consul in Elat has returned to Israel after spending 2 weeks in Cairo in response to the unauthorized salvage of an Israeli yacht from Egyptian territorial waters, *HA'ARETZ* reported.

Sudan

Emergency state regulations issued by President Ja'far Numayri and carried by SUNA empower authorities to open and censor mail, impose curfews, restrict residence in certain areas, institute house arrest, conduct searches, and impound property. The regulations also ban work stoppages and authorize the president to set up emergency courts.

Reacting to Numayri's declaration of a state of emergency, Tripoli radio asserted that his regime has "lost its nerve" and is adopting "oppressive measures" to control the deteriorating situation and delay its "inevitable collapse."

Libya

Libya is prepared to withdraw its "presence" from Chad so that France will have no justification for maintaining troops in that country, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a statement on French television reported by Paris radio.

Afghanistan

Soviet aircraft continued their heavy bombardment of the Panjsher valley, and Soviet-DRA forces have advanced 30 miles into the valley in the wake of a "tactical withdrawal" by Ahmad Shah Masud's guerrillas, according to reports cited by Karachi radio and AFP.

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Khalaf USSR Visit Postponed; Differences Denied

LD301808 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, 30 Apr (KUNA) — Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia Vsevolod Kizichenko conferred here today with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The Palestininan news agency WAFA said that the discussion at this meeting dealt with the latest developments of the Middle East situation in general and the Palestinian question in particular.

A Fatah delegation led by Salah Khalaf was scheduled to visit Moscow during the last week of April, but this delegation's visit to the Soviet capital did not take place; moreover neither the Palestinian nor the Soviet side made any mention of the reasons for its postponement.

In reply to a question from KUNA, informed Palestinian sources denied the existence of any differences between the Soviet and Palestinian leadership, and said this visit has been postponed until the first half of May because of the Soviet leadership's preoccupation with the 1 May celebrations and other issues.

Earlier today Yasir 'Arafat received a British parliamentary delegation and representatives of the Palestinian communities in both the United States and Canada. WAFA said the developments of the Middle East question and the Zionist enemy's repressive practices against Arab citizens in the occupied territories were reviewed.

'Arafat Calls for UN Middle East Negotiations

JN301739 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called for UN-sponsored, comprehensive negotiations to solve the Middle East problem. He said the correct body through which these negotiations may be held is the UN Security Council. It may be entrusted with playing a special role as a body whose task is to realize peace, provided the right of veto of the permanent member-states is abandoned.

In a statement to the British newspaper *THE OBSERVER*, Abu 'Ammar said the aim of these negotiations is to reach a just solution in which there will be no winners or losers. Abu 'Ammar said: I put this challenge before all the Israelis. This challenge is to reach a just peace. Abu 'Ammar wondered whether the Israelis would vote for peace in the coming general elections.

Abu 'Ammar warned that if peace is not realized, the wave of violence will continue and spread further in the region. He said: The Israelis have become prisoners of their own slogans. He pointed out he cannot conceive of any Israeli government with enough courage to sit at the negotiating table with the Palestinians to reach a solution.

Abu 'Ammar ruled out the possibility the United States will be able to realize any progress toward a Middle East solution, affirming the need to resort to the United Nations to enable the USSR to play its role in peacemaking.

Answering a question on the fedayeen operations in the occupied territories, Abu 'Ammar said he opposes any military operation directed at civilian targets, and that it is necessary to intensify and escalate operations against military targets.

On whether the PLO is prepared to recognize Israel, Abu 'Ammar said: We are not fighting ghosts. We are fighting the Israelis and the Israelis are fighting us. As for the problem of recognition, this usually occurs between two states. He pointed out it is impossible for the PLO, in its present status, to exercise such a right.

Concluding his statement to *THE OBSERVER*, Abu 'Ammar affirmed the PLO will continue to exist despite U.S. and Israeli attempts to liquidate it. Referring to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Abu 'Ammar said Israel and the United States wanted not only to liquidate the PLO but also to arrest its leaders and place them in Israeli jails.

Khalil al-Wazir Optimistic on PLO Accord

JN291106 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Apr 84 p 20

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah movement delegation to the intra-Palestinian dialogue held in Algiers on 16 April, has expressed his optimism over the possibility of reaching a formula for national accord between the Palestinian leadership in the forthcoming meeting on 9 May.

However, he ruled out the idea of a Syrian presence or the presence of the dissidents in the forthcoming meeting and described it as premature.

Regarding the Palestinian situation, Abu Jihad said in a brief, exclusive statement to *AD-DUSTUR*: It is well known that the attempts constantly aimed at infringing on the legitimacy of the PLO and establishing an alternative organization have failed as a result of the efforts of the loyal Palestinian people, who refused to be the tools of this design.

Abu Jihad added: In this context, Algeria and the PDRY exerted their utmost efforts to convene Palestinian meetings, which due to previous circumstances and pressures were not achieved. The overall contacts of Algiers and Aden resulted in the Algiers meeting on 18 April.

He said this meeting followed the agreement reached in Aden in which the YSP and Algeria took part on the condition an immediate discussion is held to specify the date of the meeting to end the disruption in the PLO's institutions.

The deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces said: The meetings between the Fatah leadership delegation and the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine leadership delegation with the participation of

the Palestinian Communist Party began on the 18th of this month. The fact that such a meeting took place is regarded as important, particularly following the protracted alienation. This meeting represented a starting point to overcome the obstacles hampering the Palestinian meeting.

He added: This meeting sponsored by Algiers and Aden laid down the guidelines for the march of the Palestinian action concerned with preserving the PLO's unity, strength, institutions, and legitimacy. The publicized results of the meeting explained the bases that principally called for expanding the meetings and increasing the number of participant parties.

Abu Jihad said: Other parties will participate in the forthcoming meetings including the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and members of the PLO Executive Committee, particularly independent members and any other parties whose presence is approved during the forthcoming meeting.

Regarding reports disseminated about Syria's participation in the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian resistance leadership, Abu Jihad said: Reports about possible Syrian participation in the forthcoming meeting are premature because no agreement has yet been reached on this issue. All issues will be discussed during the next meeting on 9 May during which a date for the convocation of the PNC, as well as all the measures that will precede it, will be decided.

The deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces explained the principal premise of these meetings is to reject any policy of polarization whatsoever and to assert affiliation only to the PLO to preserve its unity and legitimacy and independent Palestinian national decisionmaking.

Regarding reports of the possible participation in the Palestinian leadership's forthcoming meeting of the dissidents and organizations that took up arms against the PLO in Tripoli, Abu Jihad said: The dissemination of reports about the possible participation of the dissident groups or those who took up arms against their people in Tripoli is also premature. The emphasis here is on the meetings of those who are eager to preserve the PLO and its unity, who did not fight against its legitimacy and institutions, and who are eager to preserve their independent national decisionmaking.

In reply to a question on the popular Palestinian conference and reports by some that the idea is no longer under discussion, the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces said: The popular conference has a principal aim — to reinforce rallying around the PLO and to strengthen its unity. Thus, the idea of the popular Palestinian conference still exists and preparations for it are under way to coincide with the PNC's convocation. This idea will also be under discussion in the Algiers meeting.

As for the steps not yet adopted for the convocation of the fifth congress of the Fatah movement, Abu Jihad explained the preparatory committee of the Fatah movement's fifth congress is continuing its meetings. He said that the committee met on 24 April and discussed the results of the subcommittees' activities. Seven subcommittees prepare reports and assessments and submit proposals related to the next fifth congress.

He added: These subcommittees are the military, political, financial, information, occupied land, social affairs, and the statutory and legislative subcommittees.

Abu Jihad explained that the fifth congress' preparatory committee, which comprises members from the Executive Committee and the Fatah Revolutionary Council, had asked the movement's bodies and institutions to speed up submission of their reports on which the fifth congress' discussions will be based.

He said that the preparatory committee and the subcommittees are actively working to finalize the preparations and reports and that when these are completed the date of the conference will be decided.

Asked if he was optimistic about the possibility of achieving a formula for Palestinian national accord in the second round of meetings in Algiers, Abu Jihad said: We stress that the Algiers meeting was a good start and a positive move toward reinforcing the PLO's unity, and this was constantly emphasized by the conferees.

He added: Everybody's slogan was: We came here to reach agreement. We will continue on the road toward agreement. Therefore, we are optimistic, and we believe the issues submitted for discussion in the next meeting are practical issues which require deep discussion and study by all parties to unify our viewpoints and subsequently unify the moves and political and organizational stands as necessitated by the preparations for the PNC.

The deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces concluded: We are confident the results of the forthcoming meeting will be quick and urgent and will help in specifying the date for convening the PNC as soon as possible.

AR-RA'Y Interviews Ad-Dajani on PLO Dialogue

JN301412 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Apr 84 p 16

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee member Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani by *AR-RA'Y* correspondent Lima Nabil in Amman. date not given]

[Excerpts] [Lima Nabil] How do you value the recent Algiers meeting and what are its implications in the Palestinian arena?

[Ahmad ad-Dajani] The Algiers meeting is an important step that will be followed by other steps attempting to handle the problem the PLO is currently witnessing. This step and those following come within the phase of the dialogue we have successfully initiated during the current period.

I would like to note that following the events in Tripoli we have passed successfully through another period; namely, the period of appeasement. During this period, the various parties made efforts that created a suitable atmosphere to initiate a dialogue. The Algiers meeting was a step in initiating this dialogue. I am

certain that other steps will follow that will lead us to a dialogue in which all the issues that concern us will be discussed and through which we will reach an agreement leading to the convocation of the PNC.

[Nabil] What will the next step be following this dialogue?

[Ad-Dajani] As far as I am concerned, consultations are currently continuing to discuss a formula for this comprehensive dialogue. Intensified talks were held on this topic in Tunis 10 days ago. I am currently following up these talks with a number of my brothers in Amman and will do the same in Damascus. My efforts are only part of those being made by the PLO leaders as part of the steps to a comprehensive dialogue.

[Nabil] There were eight conditions in the Algiers meeting. What do you think of the one that demands dissolving the PLO Executive Committee?

[Ad-Dajani] The dialogue at this phase aims at achieving a specific thing: a formula for a dialogue that paves the way for a PNC meeting. The PLO Executive Committee members will not remain forever. I would like to note that some of them used to express their desire not to re-nominate themselves for the PLO Executive Committee membership in every PNC session. I truly say that had it not been for being entrusted to carry out public work, some of these members would have preferred to serve their cause and revolution somewhere else a long time ago. I would like to say that among the traditions in whose correctnes I believe, is the one which gives the right to everyone to express the opinions which he sees appropriate, whether those concerning the course or the persons and their abilities to serve the position in which they operate.

God willing, we will reach the ideal formula for the PLO through dialogue. I would like to say frankly that our brothers in the various groups will have certain views. The men of opinion in the Palestinian arena will certainly have other views. These views will interact to lead us to a more ideal reality.

As we have decided to adopt the dialogue as a course of work, looking toward the PNC represents a pause at which our organizational status, political programs, and methods of expression will be reconsidered; particularly the priorities which the PLO will tackle. What concerns me mostly is the PLO's success in protecting and taking care of our Palestinian people. We must recall there are numerous problems facing our people in all places of residence. When this important task is performed, we will be able to perform the second task better. This second task is also very important; namely, carrying out resistance operations efficiently with all types of resistance, particularly those related to confronting Zionist terrorism and occupation. This is in addition to moving on the political level by massing potential to combat this terrorism and occupation.

We need great efforts to do our job perfectly in this regard. When this task is performed, we will face a third pressing task: drawing up correct relations for the PLO with the Arab countries, particularly the neighboring ones. This requires our decisions at the PNC to be the fruit of study of our conditions and the nature of this current phase — decisions that must be formulated clearly to avoid any misiterpretation. This is because the PLO has been founded on two integrated pillars: A Palestinian formula that achieves national unity and correct Palestinian-Arab relations. I believe the current atmosphere is suitable for reaching a sound formula.

[Nabil] Palestinian differences that have adjourned the PNC meeting several times show that the climate is not currently favorable to realize that dialogue, despite the importance you attach to that dialogue.

[Ad-Dajani] The existence of differences in the PLO and with other countries is an obvious and bitter reality, but on the basis of understanding that reality, we are trying to deal with those differences. I have said that we are facing a crisis in Palestinian action and in the PLO, a crisis that harmed the core of that action. At the same time, I also said that efforts are being exerted to deal with it, and that during the past period these efforts managed first to ease the tension. Second, everyone has also agreed to adhere to the PLO and to respect its institutions. Third, everyone has agreed to adopt dialogue as a means to resolve the differences. All these positive points constitute a favorable climate for continuing the efforts. Five months ago, the picture was very different. It will be useful for us to hold a dialogue on the differences, and it will be useful for us to accustom ourselves to the fact that we should take our political steps as an expression of what we reach through the institutions.

[Nabil] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks reached a stalemate in April 1983. These talks have been renewed. How do you assess the joint march after the recent meeting?

[Ad-Dajani] I remember you asked me the same question last year, and I answered it in a way that might have surprised many people when I said there would be a prosperous future for Palestinian-Jordanian relations in the long run. I also predict a prosperous future for Palestinian relations with every Arab country. There is no alternative to these strong relations between us and our brothers.

Regarding the relations in the Jordanian arena, I can say that our national councils dealt with the basis of these relations and described them as distinguished ones between two cohesive fraternal peoples. In its latest session, the PNC also tried to draw up a formula for these relations and proposed the slogan of confederation, but it did not exert further efforts in this regard because of the circumstances through which we passed. When dialogue took place over 7 months after our departure from Beirut, a number of foreign, Arab, Jordanian, and Palestinian factors led to a temporary suspension. I explained these factors in my articles and conversations. To resume dialogue to achieve our objectives, we should deal with those factors.

Regarding the Palestinian arena, we should reach a clear and concerted position, and I think such a position will be realized throughthe PNC meeting in September. Holding contacts for preparing such a meeting will be very useful. There are other foreign factors all of us are facing, foremost of which is U.S. policy. We recall how U.S. policy behaved during that period and how His Majesty King Husayn clearly addressed that policy on several occasions and how he recently concentrated on explaining

its mistakes and dangers. I can say we held the first stage of these talks in accordance with a clear-cut position defined by our national councils. These talks were brotherly and frank and enabled each side to acquaint itself with the other's position. Therefore, we can depend on this method during the coming stage after the PNC meeting.

I would like to point to the strong position Jordan adopted toward U.S. policy in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This affected the United States and led to a positive atmosphere in the Arab region. Egypt took several steps in this direction, the last of which was severing its relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador and stressing its firm position toward Jerusalem. These steps are on a long road that carries signs stressing the need to continue our efforts to mobilize the intrinsic Arab force. I will remain an advocate of close relations between the Palestinian and Egyptian peoples.

To achieve postive results concerning Arab cooperation, we should begin bilateral and overall talks on the points of the existing differences and deal with the current serious situation. We must deal with these matters to confront a more serious danger. There are forms of dialogue between the Palestinian and Syrian officials, and there is also more than dialogue. Relations between the PLO on the one hand, and the countries with which the PLO is holding a dialogue are good, and I believe these relations will be better after the PNC meeting and after holding dialogue with these countries similar to that with Jordan.

PLO Official Meets Tanzanian President, Others

JN281833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Sulayman al-Hirbi, Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] adviser for African affairs, has conveyed the greetings of the Palestinian revolution and those of its leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as Tanzania celebrated the 20th anniversary of its unity. This took place when the Tanzanian president received Brother Abu 'Ammar's envoy in the presence of Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim. [title as heard]

Brother al-Hirbi delivered a message to President Julius Nyerere from Brother Abu 'Ammar on bilateral relations and the joint efforts to confront Zionist infiltration in the African continent.

Brother al-Hirbi also met with the Malagasy delegation and delivered a message from Brother Abu 'Ammar to the head of the delegation for the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He also briefed him on the latest developments, particularly the continued imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people.

(Irsh Qasim Watinhar), member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution in Madagascar, reiterated his country's firm support for the Palestinian people and their just struggle under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

Brother al-Hirbi also met with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] with whom he discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and the developments in the Palestinian cause. The two sides also discussed the various issues of African struggle and the close relationship of PLO with the African liberation movements and the ANC. Tambo asked Brother al-Hirbi to convey his greetings to Brother Abu 'Ammar and his thanks for the PLO's unswerving stands toward the African liberation movements. Tambo expressed the desire to meet with Brother Abu 'Ammar to discuss confronting the racists in Israel and South Africa.

Voice of PLO on Arab Votes in Israeli Elections

JN302031 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the Israeli elections draw near, and while the competition among the parties and movements becomes heated daily, the well known Zionist campaigns to win Palestinian votes intensify. The most important aspect of this phenomenon is the intensive race among the various parties, and their persistent attempts to present various offers to our Palestinian people in Israel — offers that are presented only during the election season. Most of these offers will disappear when the Israeli parties realize their election successes. Nothing will be realized from them.

There is controversy in the Palestinian arena inside Israel on the nature and methods of participation in the elections. Will it be in accordance with the old procedure, in which certain lists of Arab candidates become tied to this or that party, or will the Arabs form separate Arab lists?

This controversy will be futile unless it is based on a fundamental premise: political awareness based on voting for any side that is committed, in its political program, to the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, particularly their right to self-determination on their soil. We are certain our Palestinian people, who are concerned with these elections, possess an advanced level of awareness. Our people reject the demands for required [matlabiyah] rights because the political rights are more important, and because each individual has become aware the required rights cannot be met or realized unless the political rights are obtained.

Undoubtedly, our Palestinian cause is currently embarking on a fateful phase in which each Palestinian individual must aim at realizing the political rights of our people —rights that cannot be conceded or abandoned.

The Zionist parties and movements are well aware of the importance of the Palestinian Arab vote in the elections. Therefore, they are trying by various means, methods, and pressures to control the Palestinian vote through any channel or procedure. Therefore, we affirm that the only position from which the Palestinian voter cannot be moved is that of voting for any bloc or party that supports our people's political rights. It is the position which ensures no Zionist party or movement will benefit from the Palestinian vote in entrenching its stands against our people's rights.

Therefore, let our motto be: No vote for the Zionist parties, regardless of their dealing with the Palestinians. Let our votes be granted to any bloc or party that stands alongside our people's inalienable rights which cannot be conceded. Let all the efforts be pooled toward exposing those Zionist parties and blocs which attempt to control the Palestinian vote.

AL-HADAF on Iranian Chemical Weapons Claims

GF291757 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Exclusive report]

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source has said that Iran has recently intensified its efforts and contacts with a number of advanced industrial countries to call in expertise for help in building nuclear reactors in various parts of the country.

The source has told *AL-HADAF* that some of these Iranian efforts were made toward Japan and that Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati officially proposed the issue to Japanese officials during his recent visit to Tokyo made on 2 April.

However, the source cited information which it described as reliable as stating the Japanese refused to meet Iran's request, and in the current circumstances in particular, for fear that their expertise and experts would be in jeapordy if there were a serious escalation in the Iraqi-Iranian war and to alleviate the Arabs' intense dismay over Japan's stand on this war in particular and on Arab issues in general.

The source said Iran's campaign is also aimed at getting the required aid to reconstruct a number of ammunition and chemical weapons factories destroyed by Iraqi bombing including the main factory for weapons and chemical products, the destruction of which cost Iran hundreds of millions of dollars.

The source affirmed that hundreds of Iranians were killed, burned or maimed as a result of the gas following the destruction of the factory and that Iran exploited the incident and claimed that Iraq used chemical weapons in the war. Some Western press and news media deliberately fanned this claim. Some Western hospitals to which Iranian wounded were sent discovered the game and refused many attempts to take photos of the wounded during their treatment or to issue medical certificates that the wounded were "victims" of chemical weapons.

Voice of PLO on Resistance Operations

Gaza Attack

JN251727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Despite all the Israeli occupation authorities' various security, terrorist, and arbitrary measures and precautions imposed on Gaza following the heroic operation carried out by our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland against a Zionist bus in Rafah 10 days ago, our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol in Khan Yunis in occupied Gaza.

The heroic attack, carried out with hand grenades, killed or wounded several soldiers in the patrol. Reports from Gaza said the Israeli occupation forces immediately imposed a curfew on the area of the attack and began an intensive search campaign, including the Palestinian citizens' houses and shops, looking for our revolutionaries, but all these attempts were in vain.

Al-Manarah Shelling

JN251738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men shelled with katyusha rockets the Al-Manarah Israeli settlement in northern Palestine's upper Galilee. The rockets scored direct hits. Reports from the occupied homeland said several settlers were hit.

Political observers commented on this operation saying it is one of the hardest Palestinian blows against Israel's slogan for invading Lebanon: the safety of the Galilee. The observers wondered where this safety is, particularly since the Palestinian resistance operations are escalating everywhere and wherever Israeli targets exist.

Southern Lebanon Attacks

JN261832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian and national Lebanese resistance are continuing their daring operations against Zionist occupation forces in various occupied Lebanese territories inflicting grave losses in lives and equipment.

The resistance men carried out two new operations against the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. The first was carried out near An-Nabatiyah. They set off a remote-controlled explosive charge under a Zionist military vehicle. The vehicle was damaged and several Zionist soldiers killed or wounded. The second operation was a machine gun and hand grenade attack against a Zionist military post near Al-Ansariyah which lies southwest of Sidon in occupied southern Lebanon. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

A spokesman for the invading forces admitted the operations of the Palestinian and national Lebanese resistance and said the Israeli forces launched an extensive, but futile, search campaign for the resistance men at the operation site.

Operation Near An-Nabatiyah

JN281714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance resumed its operation against the Zionist invasion forces in

southern Lebanon. It inflicted heavy losses on these forces and their vehicles .

A group of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance has planted highly explosive charges on a road in the village of (Jariyah) 13 km south of An-Nabatiyah. These explosive charges went off while a Zionist military patrol was passing in the area. The explosion destroyed one vehicle and killed or wounded several enemy soldiers.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, and claimed only three soldiers were wounded. The spokesman said the Israeli forces immediately cordoned off the area and launched a futile large-scale campaign in search of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men.

Comment on Lebanese Situation

JN291737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance front has warned all those who seek temporary or other solutions to the Lebanese situation. The front said that any program, solution, for formula that does not focus on southern Lebanon and the occupied part of western Al-Biqa' will not see light.

In a statement 2 days ago, the front called on all the citizens in southern Lebanon who left their lands and villages to return to confront the challenges posed by the Zionist invasion. The front stressed its determination to pursue struggle against the Zionist invaders.

The front also announced the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men carried out 53 operations against the Zionist forces between 1 April and 26 April.

OAPEC Ministerial Council To Meet in Kuwait 9 May

GF301732 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Apr (WAKH) — The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ministerial council holds its 32nd meeting on May 9 in Kuwait, preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Executive Bureau on May 7.

The UAE delegation to the meeting will be led by Nair ash-Sharhan, assistant undersecretary for technical affairs at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Ash-Sharhan said the council will discuss the opening of an OAPEC branch in Tunis and the possibility of signing the initial agreement to set up an Arab company for dry docks in Algiers.

Ash-Sharhan added it will also discuss a report submitted by the four man ministerial committee on OAPEC's future plans and Arab cooperation in the field of energy. The committee including oil ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Tunisia was formed by the previous conference to assist the OAPEC general secretariat.

Ash-Sharhan also said the council will be informed about the measures taken by the general secretariat to prepare for the third Arab energy conference to be held in Algiers next March.

The council will also be informed about the organizations final accounts for 1983 and the budget of the Arab institute for oil training for the fiscal year 1984.

OPEC Countries Not Likely To Increase Prices or Quotas

GF281648 Doha QNA in Arabic 1324 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Apr (QNA) — A senior petroleum source said here today that the contacts which took place among OPEC countries recently stressed their desire not to increase prices or quotas during this year due to the recession suffered by the world's petroleum market.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted this source as saying that any increase in oil prices or in the quotas allocated to the member states — and which are 17.5 million barrels a day — will be discussed in the next ministerial meeting of the organization.

BAHRAIN

Shaykh 'Isa Returns From Visit to Great Britain

GF301836 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Apr (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned home this evening from London after a four-day state visit to Britain followed by a private visit.

USIA Director Wick Arrives, Meets With Shaykhs

Crown Prince Receives Wick

GF301743 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Acting Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with means of promoting bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

The message was delivered by the director of the U.S. Information Agency and President Reagan's International Youth Exchange Programme representative Charles Wick today. He arrived in Manama last night on a visit to Bahrain.

Prime Minister Sees Wick

GF301746 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today the director of the U.S. Information Agency and President Reagan's International Youth Exchange Programme representative Charles Wick who arrived here yesterday.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Information Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, Information Undersecretary Shaykh 'Isa ibn Rashid Al Khalifah and American Ambassador to Bahrain Donald Leidel.

KUWAIT

Interior Official Discusses Security Situation

GF291950 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Major General Yusuf Badr al-Khurafi stated that 250-300 people have been deported from the country for political reasons since the wave of explosions which took place in the country last December. He said that Kuwait is taking seriously threats directed at it since the start of the trial of the perpetrators of the explosion incidents to attack it inside and to attack its embassies and diplomats abroad.

In a statement to REUTER news agency, Mr al-Khurafi said that there are a number of plans currently under consideration to improve security in the country, but he did not discuss the details.

Maj Gen al-Khurafi pointed out that the deported people were of different nationalities and that their deportation was due to their political inclinations. He added that the deportations were one of the results of the tight security measures taken after the explosions which were aimed at government installations, the Embassies of the United States and France, and U.S. installations, and which resulted in killing 6 people and injuring of over 80 others.

Maj Gen al-Khurafi referred to the sentences which the State Security Court issued against those who carried out explosions and said that three of the original six persons who were accused and who were sentenced to death are still at large, while various sentences were issued against the rest of the participators in the sabotage operations.

Maj Gen al-Khurafi said that the government is taking seriously the repeated threats to carry out attacks in Kuwait and on our diplomats and our embassies abroad. He pointed out that these threats were made in telephone conversations and via the post from extremist organizations such as the Islamic Jihad organization.

REUTER stated that it was said during the trial which started last February that the accused were connected with the Ad-Da'wah Party. However, Maj Gen al-Khurafi said that there are still many members of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in the country and that the government will not harass them if they do not commit any offenses.

Maj Gen al-Khurafi said that he has no information on when the death sentences issued to the saboteurs will be carried out and that the carrying out of these sentences is subjected to the approval of his highness the amir. He pointed out that more severe security measures will be adopted in the event these sentences are carried out.

Maj Gen al-Khurafi added that the country has tightened the conditions for entry, but has not stopped issuing entry visas and no objection certificates. He said that following the explosions it has become necessary to scrutinize more stringently those persons wishing to enter the country.

U.S. Held Responsible for Global Terrorism

GF301508 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The Kuwaiti newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* commented on the four draft laws presented by U.S. President Reagan to Congress 2 days ago regarding what is called the urgent and immediate repulsion of international terrorism. These laws would give the U.S. Administration the authority to mete out any punishment or carry out police action against governments and groups which, in the opinion of Washington, are involved in terrorist operations.

The newspaper said that no one can help but laugh, of course, when he reads or hears that the United States wants to fight terrorism, because it is the United States which is leading and involved in the most brutal forms of terrorism in this world. It is the United States which is in practice responsible for the presence

of what is called terrorism in the world, because the policy of domination, aggression, and oppression against peoples necessarily produces such people who in the end prefer to resort to arms to defend their usurped rights and the national dignity of their peoples.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM asked: Is it possible in any way to consider the Palestinian resisting the Israeli occupation of his homeland and the Lebanese fighting against the Israeli occupation as terrorists? The newspaper said that the adoption of these draft laws means that U.S. Administrations will have legislation that legally approves the right of invasion. Under the pretext of terrorism, the U.S. Administration will have the right to strike at any country or attack any country's territories by merely asserting that this or that country is carrying out or aiding in terrorist acts.

It added: Could the Palestinian, for example, be hostile to the United States if the latter recognized his rights in his homeland or his most certain right to establish his independent state like all the peoples of the world? How could the Arabs be hostile to the United States if it were to prevent Israeli aggression and were to refuse to encourage aggression with its weapons and wealth?

The newspaper warned that if the United States does not change its desire to dominate, oppress, and plunder others, any laws which it adopts will be useless to it, since its legendary military force could not help it in frightening people.

Commentary on Deportation of Religious Inspector

GF302030 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Apr 84 pp 1, 21

["Opinion" column by Dr Rashid Sulayman ar-Rushdan: "Disputes Are Resolved in Courts"]

[Text] We have read in the newspapers what was published about the unexpected social problem of the dispute between a teacher who is a religious subject inspector and a Kuwaiti woman and how this discussion developed and led to the woman going to a police station and stating that she had been insulted during the discussion.

What is astonishing in this problem is how an ordinary and unexpected dispute reached the newspapers and the manner in which it was reported in the newspapers. I thought that most certainly there was someone who was stirring up this issue, because it is not logical that a dispute as simple as this one should develop and reach the extent of publication in the newspapers and the defamation of a school of religion.

Later, it was said that a complaint about this school was referred to the police. This is the normal procedure and not unusual, because the law safeguards everyone's rights. If someone commits aggression against someone else, then legal procedures begin with the police and end up in court, which decides whether an offense has occurred or not. But I heard that a decision was issued by the interior minister — I have not been able to confirm this — ordering the deportation of the female religious subject inspector. Knowing that the interior minister is a faithful and honorable person, and that the under secretary of the ministry is a faithful man as well, I thought: How can such a simple issue develop to the extent that it was referred to police investigation and to the extent of issuing a decision for deportation without a court decision? Only if the teacher committed an aggression against the regime or is a threat to the security of the country and in no other circumstances should immediate and definite measures be taken. But it seems that the whole matter is no more than an unexpected dispute which expanded and resulted in newspaper reports and finally deportation. Such issues do not please us or anyone who is sincere and concerned about the reputation of our country, the minister, and the under secretary.

As long as the issue is under investigation and has yet to go to trial, it is better to wait for the court's decision to settle it with God's guidance.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR President Visits Riyadh, Meets With King

Salih Statement

LD301506 Riyadh SPA in English 1256 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, April 30, SPA — North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived here today from Jidda, as part of a visit to Saudi Arabia.

On arrival, he was greeted by HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister; and Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh Region, as well as a number of high-ranking officials.

In a statement, President Salih said he will review with HM King Fahd current international issues, particularly affairs of Arab and Islamic nation's interest.

He added that his current visit to the Kingdom was in the framework of coordination and consultation for Arab solidarity and unification of ranks as an absolute necessity to face dangers threatening the region as a result of Israel's stubbornness and continued aggressive expansion policy as well as the prolongation of the Iran-Iraq war and its consequences to expand further dangers to the region's security and stability.

The North Yemeni president expressed his support for any efforts or initiatives which aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere and preparing for convening the Arab summit conference to find out a basis for the joint Arab action in the upcoming stage.

Delegations Hold Talks

LD301522 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1352 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Apr (SPA) — Saudi-Yemeni talks began this afternoon led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the president of the YAR, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The talks were attended on the Saudi side by the crown

prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Foreign Minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir; and the Kingdom's ambassador to Yemen, 'Ali al-Qusaydah. On the Yemeni side the talks were attended by the chairman of the Higher Reconstruction Council, Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani; members of the Consultative Council Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar and Muhammad Salim; the planning minister and chairman of the Central Planning Organ, Muhammad al-Junayd; Minister of Transport and Communications Ahmad al-'Anisi; and the Yemeni ambassador to the Kingdom, Ahmad al-Mahni.

YAR President Departs

LD301828 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 30 Apr SPA — President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left Riyadh this evening at the end of a brief visit to the Kingdom, during which he held talks with his majesty the king.

British Defense Chief Ends Visit to Riyadh

LD010848 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0638 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 1 May (SPA) — Chief of the British Defense Staff Sir Edwin Brammal left Riyadh this morning for Dubai after a 3-day visit to the Kingdom. During his visit the British official met with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and several officials from the Armed Forces.

The British official's talks covered a review of military cooperation between the Kingdom and Britain, and bilateral relations in general between the two countries.

Appointment of Karami in Lebanon Lauded

GF280540 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* emphasizes that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's appointment of veteran politician Rashid Karami to form a national government to implement programs of economic, political, and administrative reform that were agreed upon in Geneva, Lausanne, and Damascus to return life to normal is tangible proof that all political and security developments in Lebanon are proceeding well without differences, reservations, or obstacles of any kind. This proof also gives the impression that the Lebanese leaders and masses are convinced they have reached the end of the road of fruitless military solutions.

YAR

President Reviews Visit to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, France

GF010506 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, returned to the homeland from Riyadh tonight after an official visit to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and France.

Upon his arrival the brother president made a statement to SABA' news agency in which he expressed full satisfaction over the positive results these visits have achieved in enhancing and strengthening our country's relations with fraternal and friendly countries.

He said: Our visit to Saudi Arabia and our meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave us the opportunity to discuss bilateral relations and the overall Arab, Islamic and international situation, including developments of the Palestinian cause and the Iraq-Iran war and the dangers involved in escalating this war. We also discussed the special arrangements to hold the forthcoming Arab summit conference and the need to concentrate sincere efforts to formulate a unified Arab visualization that would enable our Arab nation to face the hostile challenges and confront the Zionist designs backed by imperialism. The brother president evaluated the efforts the Kingdom is making to clear Arab air in a way that would achieve Arab solidarity and rise above minor differences among brothers which would negatively affect our Arab nation's fateful causes and its common interests.

He also praised what the Kingdom has achieved in the field of construction and development under His Majesty King Fahd and the advanced level the fraternal Saudi people have reached in various fields.

He expressed satisfaction over the results his visit to the fraternal country of Iraq has achieved and over his meeting with his brother President Saddam Husayn, with whom he reviewed the most important issues concerning the fraternal peoples in Yemen and Iraq and the stands required on the pan-Arab level against various dangers. The brother president expressed our country's gratitude for Iraq's readiness and sincere intention to resolve peacefully the dispute with Iran. He expressed the YAR's readiness to participate in all efforts in any joint action that would put a prompt end to the war to preserve the pure lives which are being killed and the great energies being wasted in this war, which only benefits the enemies of the Muslim nation.

The brother president also described his visit to France, which he made at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, as positive because it has resulted in further developing bilateral relations, an aspect which will enable the YAR to benefit most from French potential and expertise in implementing projects of the second 5-year plan and overall development in the country. He pointed out that during the visit by him and the accompanying delegation to Paris, cooperation protocols were signed with

France whereby the French side will finance some development projects. The two countries also signed an agreement to encourage and protect investments between the two countries, and this would have a positive effect in France's participation in future development activities in the country.

The brother president added: Arab and international issues were also the focus of our talks with President Mitterrand, who affirmed his country's desire to participate in efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis and reach a quick solution to the Iraq-Iran war, and the need for France to play a more positive role within the European Community by launching an initiative to achieve a just peace to the Middle East issue which would safeguard the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Mubarak Sends Messages To Cuba, Argentina, Peru

NC301600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that President Husni Mubarak sent messages to the leaders of Argentina, Cuba, and Peru. These messages are similar to those Mubarak had sent to a number of nonaligned countries' leaders within the context of Egypt's efforts to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war. The messages were conveyed by Egypt's ambassadors to these countries.

Ministers To Be Excluded From Election Candidacy

WA011038 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic No 216 31 Mar-6 Apr 84 p3

[Text] Egyptian party sources have mentioned to *AL-MAJALLAH* that three deputy prime ministers and five Egyptian ministers will not be nominated as candidates in the upcoming elections. Among the most prominent names mentioned were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

UN Fact-Finding Mission Continues Cairo Visit

Meets With Ghali

NC301359 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Egypt has called on the United Nations and the international community to pay more attention to the conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories in order to halt Israeli practices there, which violate human rights and aim to Judaize the Palestinian territories through a policy of oppression and arrests.

Egypt also called on the international community, the Arab countries, and international organizations to give every means of assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories so they will be able to confront the Israeli occupation.

This came during a meeting today between Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a visiting UN information delegation. The delegation is on a fact-finding tour of some Middle East countries to become acquainted with Palestinian developments.

Dr Ghali expounded Egypt's efforts for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Talks With 'Ali

NC301527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Egypt abides by its international, regional, and bilateral commitments as part of its peace policy.

'Ali emphasized that peace constitutes a firm strategic line in Egypt's foreign policy, adding that a just peace can only be attained by solving the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East issue.

During his meeting today with the UN information delegation, 'Ali explained that Israeli practices on the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as Israel's misinterpretation of the self-rule concept have led the Egyptian-Israeli talks to an impasse.

In his statement and answers to the questions put forth by the delegation, 'Ali stressed the importance of encouraging all sides to join future negotiations. He also urged Israel to show the necessary flexibility to encourage the negotiating process.

Replying to a question on the forthcoming Israeli elections, 'Ali said these elections are an internal matter and Egypt does not interfere in any state's internal affairs.

Replying to a question on the situation in Sudan, 'Ali dismissed reports about the presence of Egyptian troops in Sudan or outside Egypt. He said Sudan is linked with Egypt by a joint defense pact, which Egypt implemented following the air raid on Omdurman.

On the forthcoming Egyptian elections, 'Ali said these are extremely important because there have been no elections in Egypt for 60 years. He pointed out that Egypt's foreign policy is firm and is based on firm foundations. This policy, he added, enjoys the support and backing of the entire Egyptian people and the respect of the entire world.

Foreign Ministry Envoy Begins African Tour

NC271053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1042 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry and President Husni Mubarak's envoy, left Cairo this morning for Nigeria bginning a 1-week tour of Nigeria, Zaire, Guinea, Senegal, and the Ivory Coast to convey messages from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to these countries' leaders.

Ambassador Sidqi stated before his departure from Cairo airport that these messages deal with the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East situation, and the Lebanese problem. He said the messages come within the context of consultations between Egypt and African countries on Egypt's activities in the African arena.

Summer Time Goes in Effect 1 May-1 Oct

NC291634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — Summer time is scheduled to begin on 1 May. The clock will be moved 1 hour forward at midnight on 30 April. This will continue until the first day of Ramadan, when the clock will be moved 1 hour back. However, summer time will be restored after the Ramadan holiday and will continue until 1 October.

FRG's Moelleman Concludes Visit to Cairo

Holds News Conference

NC281644 Cairo MENA in English 1620 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 28 (MENA) — West German State Minister for Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellemann termed the Egyptian-German ties as excellent and based on understanding and frankness.

In a news conference held today, the German official pointed out that his country is seeking to boost cooperation with Egypt in the economic field. He added he will be back here within few months leading a delegation representing the intermediate industries to discuss German contribution to setting up some projects in Egypt.

On cooperation between the two countries in the foreign policy field, the German state minister voiced the hope that this cooperation would be a model to be pursued by others, adding that the two countries are adopting a moderate style in dealing with their neighbours.

On his talks with President Husni Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials, The German state minister said that they dealt with latest Mideast developments and the Iraq-Iran war.

He also said that he discussed with Deputy Premier and Defence and Military Production Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah bilateral cooperation in military field and he was briefed on Egypt's viewpoint with regard to the Gulf war and the situation in the area.

Moellemann voiced the hope that Egypt would return shortly to the Arab League, adding that without Egypt the League would never develop.

West Germany cooperates only in defence field with member states of the North Atlantic pact, the German official said, adding that his country would probe the possibility of cooperation with other states in the defence field if necessity calls. in case this was decided, Egypt would be put into consideration as it adopts a peaceful policy and has no hostile trends, Moellemann said.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the German state minister reiterated his country's support for Egypt's initiative for bringing the war to an end.

He voiced the hope that Egypt's efforts in this field would have its impact on the two warring countries more than before.

Moellemann called for further efforts to be made for halting the Iraq-Iran war, which he termed as meaningless.

On the Middle East conflict, Moellemann believed that Fes resolutions could serve as a basis for solving the case together with some aspects of President Reagan's peace plan and the Venice declaration. Moellemann believed that both the Arabs and Israel should be ready to reach a compromise and urged for stopping the "fait accompli" situations.

To reach this he said three aspects should be realised, namely:

— Relinquishing acts of violence
— Admitting self determination for the Palestinians
— Acknowledging the right of Israel to exist

When these aspects are ensured, Europe could then assume its role, he said.

Moellemann believed that the members of the EEC should build bridges in the Middle East during the coming stagnant stage of the U.S. presidential elections.

This does not mean we exclude a Soviet role as the Soviets maintain good relations with some Arab countries, Moellemann noted believing that a U.S.-Soviet dialogue in this respect could be useful.

The West German official is expected to leave Cairo tomorrow at the end of an eight-day visit.

Discusses Arms Deliveries

LD281645 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (DPA) — Egypt has expressed the desire for increased cooperation with the Federal Republic, especially in the arms sector. This was reported to DPA by Juergen Moellemann, minister of state at the Foreign Office in Cairo on Saturday following a (1-hour) talk with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian defense minister. Abu Ghazalah had expressed precise wishes. Moellmann added that he had, however, outlined Bonn's fundamentally cautious policy on this matter.

There has been speculation about the participation of German firms in supplying equipment to the Egyptian military. According to this speculation, Daimler-Benz and Thyssen-Henschel are playing a leading part in the production of a new armored troop transporter. Reports say that the "Fahd" (Leopard) is to receive a diesel engine from Daimler-Benz and steel armor plates from Thyssen-Henschel.

The German arms technology firm Krauss-Maffei (Munich) is also said to be preparing study of the possibilities of building a new tank for Egypt.

Moellmann, who is due to leave Egypt on Sunday after a 1-week stay, also reported that following the end to the drama involving the Libyan "People's Bureau" in London, in which an English policewoman was shot from the building, Egypt fears new "adventures" by revolutionary leader Al-Qadhdhafi in the Near East too. In Cairo the fear was above all of attacks following the pattern of the Libyan air attack on the radio station in the Sudanese city of Omdurman. Abu Ghazalah also expressed concern about the level of Libyan arms, in particular as regards the air force.

Makes Statement to MENA

NC271448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG state minister for foreign affairs, has said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's good efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to end the Iraq-Iran war represents a move in the right direction and illustrates the increasing Egyptian role at the international level, as highlighted by Egypt's readmission to the ICO.

In a statement to MENA, Moellemann said that Egypt's return to the Arab League was inevitable because the League without Egypt was a body without head or limbs.

On the possibility of halting the Gulf war, the West German official said there is a growing feeling in both Iraq and Iran of the futility of this war, but he expressed hope that the minority that is impeding a settlement to the crisis would realize the importance of ending this war.

On further chances for the Reagan initiative being able to help reach a Middle East settlement, Moellemann expressed skepticism that this could be realized before the Israeli and U.S. elections. However, he added that the time should be used to draw up a concerted, realistic, and clear stance.

Moellemann further explained that a concerted stance vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict would give the Europeans a better opportunity to influence the United States and Israel, as the lack of a unified Arab stance is facilitating matters for Israel which claims that the Arabs agree on nothing.

In regard to the Palestinians' rights to self-determination — with which the Reagan initiative deals with differently from the European stance — Moellemann said: Perhaps we could reach a compromise whereby King Husayn of Jordan could meet with a group of Palestinian moderates to negotiate the establishment of a federal or confederal union.

The West German official further expressed his conviction in the important role played by President Mubarak and King Husayn in the quest for a peaceful Middle East settlement, adding that if the moderate line in the Arab world could prove itself, others would join in.

Moellemann stressed the need for evading further faits accomplis in the occupied territories through the continuation of the Israeli settlement policy and treating resident Palestinians in a way that forces them to leave.

In his statement, Moellemann dealt with the developments in the Lebanese crisis. He affirmed that Lebanon's ability to form a coalition government that will run the country is a matter of great importance for several states in the area, including Israel, which has always been concerned with providing guarantees for its security. He said that undoubtedly Lebanon's stability would provide these guarantees.

coalition government that will run the country is a matter of great importance for several states in the area, including Israel, which has always been concerned with providing guarantees for its security. He said that undoubtedly Lebanon's stability would provide these guarantees.

Concerning Egyptian-FRG relations, Moellemann affirmed that Egyptian and FRG views are identical on most international issues and in areas of joint cooperation. He added that Egypt has the great confidence of the FRG.

The West German official dismissed recent reports that his country had supplied Iran with chemical weapons, stressing that the FRG is one of the few European states that supplies neither Iraq nor Iran with weapons.

He added: Our country is among the few industrial states where chemical industries are placed under the supervision of an international committee, which shows that our country does not produce any kind of chemical weapons.

He added that Israel's reports in this regard could be aimed at inciting feelings against the idea of supplying any other country with weapons, such as the intention such as the intention to supply Saudi Arabia with West German weapons.

Asked if the FRG has given Iran assistance in the nuclear field, Moellemann said the Iranian Government had asked his country to erect a nuclear power plant and had chosen a site for a factory which we had built during the Shah's era. Our experts visited the site to study its suitability for establishing the plant. He said: We do not cooperate with any state that produces nuclear fission.

Moelleman said his country would not withdraw from UNESCO, describing reports to the contrary as groundless. He added: We only expressed our understanding for the U.S. stand, which decided to withdraw from the organization at the end of this year. He explained that his country believes it is wrong to withdraw from UNESCO. Member states, he added, should exercise self-criticism and should work to introduce the required changes.

He said: We believe in the need for the organization to play only its cultural role and give up what he termed as ideological trends. We hope that Egypt will help us achieve this objective.

Moellemann had arrived in Cairo last Saturday on a week-long visit to Egypt during which he met with President Mubarak, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Mollemann is due to leave Cairo next Sunday.

Departs 29 April

NC290652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning for home following an 8-day visit to Egypt.

Ghali Interviewed on U.S. Withdrawal From UNESCO

PM300911 Cairo MAY in Arabic 21 Apr 84 p 6

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs by Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi — date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What are the causes of the UNESCO crisis?

Answer: UNESCO's work covers cultural, scientific, and educationalmatters, but these matters often have political aspects or are linked to political issues. As a result, political conflicts and differences have been brought into UNESCO.

On the other hand, some states have accused the organization of administrative and financial mismanagement. I maintain that political, financial, and administrative differences can be settled through dialogue and negotiation.

Question: Does this mean that Egypt is opposed to the U.S. withdrawal decision?

Answer: We are against that decision and we have conveyed this view to the United States. In January I met in Cairo with Mr Newell, U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs. I told him frankly that the Egyptian Government should reconsider that decision. On instructions from Cairo, the Egyptian ambassador in Washington exerted similar efforts there.

The concern over the U.S. attitude does not only stem from our interest in preserving UNESCO and ensuring continuation of its important activities.

It is also related to the entire system of the United Nations and most other international organizations which play an important part in international affairs, and which are of vital importance to Third World countries.

Question: What effect has the U.S. decision had on UNESCO activities?

Answer: The United States is a superpower and a UNESCO founder. It also contributed the biggest share of UNESCO's budget. Its withdrawal is therefore bound to have the worst effect on the organization's activities.

Question: Is the United States likely to reconsider its decision?

Answer: Egypt and other states are continuing their contacts with the U.S. Administration. We have contributed to an OAU Ministerial Council Resolution in March 1984 in Addis Ababa, urging the United States to reconsider its decision and reaffirming support for UNESCO. I hope that Washington will respond to these appeals.

Comments on Area Disputes

GF301826 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Apr 84 pp 1, 23

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by Ilfat Qatamish, *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Ilfat Qatamish] Do you believe Washington will present new U.S. initiatives for solving regional problems after the U.S. elections, or it will revive the Reagan initiative?

[Butrus Ghali] In the event Reagan is reelected, the U.S. Administration will work to give new momentum to its initiative which is based on Security Council Resolution 242, issued in November 1967. But if a new administration is elected it is difficult to predict the policy it will adopt for the Middle East and whether that policy will be based on U.S. commitments, under UN resolutions and peace agreements.

[Qatamish] Do you believe that the Egyptian troops on the border with Libya will contribute toward achieving peace in the region?

[Ghali] We call for the settlement of all international disputes through peaceful means and it is better that we settle the Arab disputes, which are disputes among fraternal countries through peaceful means.

[Qatamish] Why did you adopt the Sudanese stance, despite the fact that all independent sides could not prove the plane which shelled Omdurman was Libyan?

[Ghali] The technical information we have proves that the plane which shelled Omdurman was Libyan and the Egyptian Government does not have a single doubt that it was a Libyan plane. There is a joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan. Thus any aggression against Sudan is regarded an aggression against Egypt and if Sudan is subjected to aggression, Egypt will help Sudan militarily, politically, and diplomatically.

U.S. Seen Behind Salvadoran Embassy Move

PM301249 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Apr 84 p 7

['Abd al-Maghni Sa'id article: "Who Is Behind Salvadoran Embassy's Move to Jerusalem?"]

[Excerpts] A ceremony attended by the Guatemalan and Costa Rican ambassadors was held to mark the relocation of the Salvadoran Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The ceremony took place on Friday, 13 April 1984, and on the very same day — which certainly was no coincidence — President Reagan defied Congress and used his emergency powers to grant urgent military aid to El Salvador. The president based his exceptional decision on the War Powers Act, but the decision met with a strong reaction from congressmen and public opinion. We will not here discuss the decision and its motives, whatever they might be; what concerns us is the fact that it was taken on the day that Israel and El Salvador celebrated the moving of the latter's embassy to Jerusalem.

It is common knowledge that El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica are small Central American states in the U.S. orbit and are entirely dependent upon U.S. economic and military aid. The CIA supports and protects these regimes. El Salvador would not have moved its embassy to Jerusalem without Washington's approval; the United States gave it the green light to make the decision in defiance of UN resolutions on Jerusalem and with total disregard for world opinion and the feelings of the Arab homeland, and the Islamic nation in particular.

For this reason we blame the United States as much as we blame El Salvador. It is our right to ask: Could the United States not have advised El Salvador not to make such a decision? Was the U.S. Administration unaware of this decision when President Reagan used his emergency powers to grant urgent military aid to El Salvador? Would the Arabs be unfair to the United States if they believed that this aid to El Salavador was a reward to it for its decision to move its embassy to Jerusalem? Could not this suspect action be, as it were, a feeler to see what drastic measures the Arabs would take against El Salvador to ensure that other countries waiting for the American green light did not follow its example?

The matter is far too serious for us to let it pass without firm confrontation and urgent counteraction. All the Arab countries, including Egypt, should act immediately without wasting time in consultation and coordination or waiting for a collective Arab decision to be taken by the Arab foreign ministers or at a later summit.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister summoned the Salvadoran ambassador in Cairo on 17 April and conveyed to him the Egyptian Government's strong protest on the relocation of the Salvadoran Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. He drew his attention to the fact that this action is contrary to UN resolutions and unfriendly to the Arab and Islamic states.

Egypt must sever diplomatic relations with El Salvador unless the latter's government revokes its decision within a week.

AL-AHRAM Disagrees

PM301404 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Discusses Situation in the Region and Bilateral Relations With U.S. Envoy"]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak yesterday discussed developments in the Gulf region with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state who is scheduled to leave Cairo for Washington today.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister confirmed that Jerusalem was one of the topics discussed by President Mubarak and the U.S. envoy. He said Egypt appreciates the efforts made by President Reagan and the U.S. Administration to subdue the congressional campaign for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

AL-AHRAM's political editor has learned that the U.S. Administration did not encourage the Latin American states, particularly El Salvador, to move their embassies to Jerusalem.

'Ali emphasized that Egypt's position is clear and firm and that is why it has decided to recall its ambassador in El Salvador.

U.S. Statements on West Bank, Gaza Viewed

NC010636 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 1 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "If It Annexes," *AL-AHRAM* ponders a statement made by a U.S. official who said that if Israel decides to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it will still be possible to have it change its mind about such a decision later.

The newspaper noted that such a statement by itself can provoke Arab sentiments. What the statement implies, the paper says, is that the United States may tolerate an Israeli decision to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip — annexation which can be accomplished by extending Israeli jurisdiction to these areas. The only thing the United States will do, if this takes place, is to remind the Arabs that such a decision is revocable.

AL-AHRAM recalls what happened, not long ago, when Israel annexed both the Golan Heights and Jerusalem. Such an illegal act, the newspaper says, only caused U.S. officials to shrug their shoulders. These officials were content to placate Arab sentiments by saying that the annexation was unacceptable and that the final status of these areas should be determined through negotiations.

Armed Forces Communique Number 1,451

JN301646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,451 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their daring assaults and heroic deeds against the forces of the aggressor Khomeynitte enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Bold formations of our valiant Air Force aircraft today carried out strong attacks agaisnt an enemy air defense network east of Basra. Our hero pilots scored direct and effective hits and returned safely to base with their aircraft after accomplishing their mission, praise be to God.

2. Our helicopter gunships today dealt surprise blows to the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering equipment east of Basra, scoring serious and very effective hits. These blows resulted in destroying five vehicles, two infantry concentrations, some equipment, and one engineering unit; and in forcing several enemy troops and vehicles to disperse and flee. All the heroic pilots of the helicopter gunships returned safely after successfully accomplishing their brave missions, praise be to God.

3. One of our valiant forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops which tried to approach our forward positions in the operational area east of Basra killing five, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, fire was opened on a number of enemy vehicles and engineering equipment, destroying one excavator, two vehicles, and one hardware stockpile.

4. One of our forward units opened fire on several enemy troops who tried to approach our forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and forced them to flee after inflicting on them some losses in men and weapons.

5. One bulldozer was destroyed and several enemy positions were set ablaze in the operational area east of Tigris.

6. One infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

7. Last night and today, the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra and Zurbatiyah and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of 4 civilians, the wounding of 17 others, and damage to a hospital, 3 houses, 1 civilian hotel, and 2 civilian cars in Basra. It also damaged several civilian establishments in Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 April 1984

Tehrani Continues Attacks on Iranian Clergyman

GF301724 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Talk in series by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] There are some actions by this regime which I would like to mention today. A detailed account will, God willing, appear in the history of the revolution.

One member of the regime is Mohammadi, the wicked Mohammadi Gilani. May God damn him, for he is so very wicked.

One should remember how things were in the old days and how they were before 11 February and what criminals they have become today. At that time, he was in Gilan. The young men from Gilan complained about him. They said that this man was not only not helping, but that he also broke promises and did not allow them to work. Yes, they had many complaints about him.

One day, he himself came to my house in Mashhad with a seyyed from Ahvaz whose name I cannot recall. He was a well-known — as the people who were there said — a well-known Savaki.

He had two sons, although some said he had several sons, two of whom, he killed. When an animal like him, a man who would not spare his own flesh and blood, two young men who were handsome, polite, religious, and performers of nightly prayers — although I am not really sure about their nightly prayers, I do know they performed their prayers regularly. I recalled their visit. They were with me for a day and a night. They were very handsome young men. They were well known for their goodness.

I was resident in Chah Bahar. These and several other people had come to Chah Bahar. I mean these sons of Mohammadi. And in fact, I was very impressed by their good manners. They were very handsome young men. They were active [politically] and their father was against that. He did not want them to be involved in any activities against the shah. However, I later heard — just heard — that he later reconciled with his sons. But I do not really know. I am not sure. At that time, he was opposed to the (?revolution). However, much later when he came to know that there was no news of revolution, he became very good to his sons.

However, after the 11 February Revolution, this man was appointed to a court and became the possessor of power and money. We then saw how many sin he committed — this very same man who used to laugh and joke about Khomeyni and his doings. He used to laugh at our writings. He used to call them nothing. He used to say these things were not right. He used to say that you [revolutionaries] do not know the demands of the time. You do not know the conditions in the world. You have been misled by your ideas.

These [clergymen] do not serve God. As I have said before, one of them who is today sitting on the bench — and even his close relations are saying this about him — he is not concerned with the God, the prophet, and [word indistinct], and he only works for self gain and he only wants the good life. He has climbed up and has made good. Those like him have connections. They now

have much money and they are even prepared to kill their own sons. [sentence indistinct] It looks like you do not believe in God, the prophet, and human values. You are worse than a wolf. Even a wolf does not kill its own young. And those sons were so religious and were even prayer readers. So what if they opposed the government? Even if they opposed the government of God and 'Ali, until they drew the sword, I would do nothing against them.

But then when they saw your true natures, your cruelty [word indistinct]. You have killed all of them. In the streets, and towns, you wounded them. You killed them even when they did not lift a finger. Now if they had lifted a finger against you you could have killed them. Why have you done what you have done? May God damn you.

President Talks to Kuwaiti Press 30 April

JN301835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn held a press conference today for the chief editors of the Kuwaiti newspapers and magazines.

During the press conference, which lasted about 3 hours, the president talked about the Iraqi-Iranian war and both the Arab and international situation in general.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, and Hani Wahib, President Saddam Husayn's press and information secretary, attended the press conference.

Planning Minister Leaves for Greece 30 April

JN301134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Planning Minister Samal 'Abd al-Majid Faraj, left for Greece this morning heading the Iraqi side in the meetings of the Iraqi-Greek joint committee for technical, scientific, and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The minister said that meetings of the joint committee which will begin tomorrow, will look into the means for strengthening the developing cooperation in all fields, and the signing of an agreement and its attached protocols to serve the two friendly countries.

Cooperative Agreement Signed With Hungary

JN301244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — A protocol for technical, scientific, and commercial cooperation between the Iraqi General Cooperatives Federation and the Hungarian National Council of Consumer Cooperatives was signed in Baghdad today.

The protocol was signed for the General Federation by Mahfuz Jasim, deputy president of the Federation, and for the Hungarian National Council of Consumer Cooperatives by Istvan Imre, vice president of the Council.

The protocol includes the exchange of technical and cultural expertise as well as goods in the fields of cooperative activity between the local cooperative federations in the two countires. It also includes participation of the Hungarian National Council of Consumer Cooperatives in constructing central cooperative markets and the vacational training of members of Iraqi cooperatives.

Youth Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

JN301506 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, Apr 30, INA — A protocol on sport and youth cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union for 1984-1985 was signed here today. The document provides on exchanging sport and youth knowhow and visits of sportsmen from the two countries.

Housing Minister Holds PRC, Greek Meetings

Meets Greek Counterpart

JN281246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadl Husayn met here today with Evangelos Kouloumbis, Greek minister of energy and natural resources, and his delegation. They reviewed the means of promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of construction and housing. They also discussed increasing the participation of Greek companies in implementing Iraqi development projects.

Sees PRC Delegation

JN281039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0929 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadl Husayn met here today with Xiao Tong, vice minister in the PRC Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and the accompanying Chinese delegation. They discussed the means of strengthening the cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of construction.

King Meets MP's, Inspects Military Units

JN301927 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, this morning met at the Royal Command and Staff College, with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. His majesty expressed his pleasure at meeting with the representatives of the big Jordanian family after the return of parliamentary life to this dear country and the participation of everyone in shouldering the delicate and difficult responsibilities in the current phase through which our Arab nation is passing.

His majesty said: We in this country have gone through several phases and covered much ground, but there is still a great deal to be done — hence, our meeting here today so everyone will become acquainted with the facts and the complete picture.

His majesty said: This people is a just national cause that we must defend. This is the cause for which we fought many battles and made precious sacrifices.

His majesty added: Throughout these phases we worked toward giving our Arab Army the best training; preparing this Army, and concentrating on enhancing the faith and enlightenment of the soldier, out of loyalty to the slogan of the great Arab revolution he has inherited. Every soldier carries the emblem of the Arab Army, the Army of all the Arabs, and truly knows what this emblem means.

His majesty said: We are doing our utmost to provide the most modern weapons and equipment for this Army. Handling these modern weapons calls for skill and education. We must concentrate on guidance, work, and construction.

Regarding the Popular Army, His Majesty King Husayn said this Army will be a strong support for the Armed Forces and every Jordanian will be able to use weapons in defense of his homeland and honor and in order to confront any aggression.

His majesty concluded his speech by reviewing current issues and Jordan's continuous efforts to unify its ranks and achieve a common purpose to confront the dangers facing our Arab nation.

Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zaydi ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, gave a briefing on task and duties of the Armed Forces, the progress of training, modernization, armament, and the preparation of qualified cadres for these pruposes.

This meeting was attended by Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister and defense minister; the speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives; the chief of the Royal Hasemite Court; ministers; the chief of staff and his assistants; and several high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces.

His majesty then accompanied the members of the Senate and House of Representatives on a field tour during which they saw a military exhibition by the Royal Armored Division consisting of weapons used by the Armed Forces, including modern tanks, such as the Khalid ibn al-Walid and Tariq ibn Ziyad tanks; personnel carriers, air defense weapons, and support weapons.

His majesty and the members of both houses then visited Martyr Muwaffaq as-Salti Air Base, where they were briefed by the base commander on battle readiness, the training and preparation of pilots, and the work procedure at the base. They then toured various sections of the base. They inspected technical sections, maintenance workshops, and study and training halls, and saw an exhibition of fighter planes and the ammunitions used.

His majesty and the members then watched an immediate take-off operation by the base's Eagles which showed the high standard of training and preparation enjoyed by the Air Force pilots.

Visits French Warships

JN010802 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] Amman —PETRA — His Majesty King Husayn visited the two French warships in Aqaba port. During this visit, his majesty was accompanied by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His majesty was received by on arrival by the French ambassador in Amman; Commodore Le Febvre, commander of the French fleet in the Indian Ocean; and the embassy staff.

The two French warships are on a 4-day cordial visit to Jordan.

King Husayn To Address 1 May Labor Celebration

JN301129 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, — His Majesty King Husayn will patronize the celebration which the Jordanian Federation of Trade Unions [JFTU] will hold at the Palace of Culture in the Sports City at 1000 tomorrow, 1 May. The king will deliver a speech during this celebration which marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the JFTU and which comes within the world's celebration of Labor Day.

Prince Hasan Views Israeli Settlement Policy

JN302038 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan said the occupied Arab territories are witnessing a situation similar to that of 1948 when Israel forced 1 million Arab citizens to emigrate to various Arab countries. Israel depends on the demographic weapon against our Arab nation. His highness the prince added: At a time when the Arab population in the occupied West Bank and Gaza reaches 1.3 million, we find that the number of Zionist settlers in these territories has reached 140,000; 10,000 of these settlers are in the Jerusalem area. Thus, the number of the Jewish settlers is 17 percent of the Arab population.

In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *AL-HAWADITH*, published in its latest issue, the crown prince said Israel was able to impose a fait accompli on the water resources turough military expansion. He said we cannot overlook the fact that the Israeli-Arab wars are in fact wars of water.

The crown prince said: The absence of a joint Arab concept of the problems of water has caused more Israeli intransigence and ambitions to control Arab resources. He asserted the need to separate issues of economic and water cooperation from political differences.

Karami Announces Formation of Cabinet 30 April

NC301846 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1819 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami announcing Cabinet composition on 30 April — recorded]

[Text] We all realize the importance of this stage in Lebanon's life. We all realize the enormous responsibility being shouldered by us and the short time, which endures no delay. We feel with the citizens their hopes and desire to expedite the announcement of the Cabinet. As for the ministers whom we did not consult, for the sake of the national interest the president of the republic and I have agreed to announce this formation, imploring God to grant us success.

The Cabinet has been formed as follows:

In accordance with decree 1631 of 30 April 1984 appointing Rashid Karami as prime minister, and upon the Cabinet's proposal, the following is decreed:

Article 1: The following appointments are made:

Rashid Karami	Prime minister and minister of foreign and expatriates affairs
Camille Sham'un	Minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives
'Adil 'Usayran	Minister of national defense and agriculture
Salim al-Huss	Minister of labor, national education, and fine arts
Joseph Skaf	Minister of information
Pierre al-Jumayyil	Minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs
'Abdallah ar-Rasi	Minister of the interior
Victor Qasir	Minister of economy, trade, industry, and oil
Nabih Birri	Minister of water and electrical resources, and justice
Walid Junblatt	Minister of public works, transport, and tourism

It is intended to create a Ministry of Environment as soon as possible. It will be assigned to Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi.

In view of the fact that tomorrow is Labor Day, the Cabinet will convene at 1100 the day after tomorrow, Wednesday. Thank you.

Appointees' Reaction to Announcement of Cabinet

Sham'un, P. al-Jumayyil Surprised

NC301933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1920 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The formation of the new Cabinet surprised some leaders, foremost of which were [former] President Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil. They asked for some time before expressing any opinion. Joint party meetings were held immediately between the Phalange Party and the National Liberal Party. The meetings are still in progress. Joseph Skaf refrained from expressing his opinion, waiting until tomorrow.

Birri Rejects Participation

NC301950 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1940 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri affirms his abidance by the agreement that was concluded in Damascus under the auspices of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also asserts the commitment of the Amal Movement to the peace process and national accord. However, the issuance of the Cabinet decree without any consultation from the national rank and the assignment of ministerial posts to national figures are not connected to the political decision [Damascus agreement]. These actions would keep me out of touch with what is taking place in the south and around the south. Nabih Birri concluded: I therefore reject participation in the Cabinet and decline the assignment.

Sham'un, P. al-Jumayyil To Meet

NC301953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1942 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has said that he heard of the news [of the Cabinet formation] from the media and that he was contacted tonight by Pierre al-Jumayyil. They agreed to meet tomorrow morning to study the situation and then to go to the Presidential Palace to meet President Amin al-Jumayyil and declare their final position.

Al-Huss, Skaf, Qasir

NC302026 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2016 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said that he was taken by surprise [by the formation of the Cabinet] and that he prefers to wait a little. Deputy Joseph Skaf also preferred to wait until tomorrow. Victor Qasir expressed his readiness to shoulder responsibility in these circumstances.

Syria Summons Birri

NC010604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, who is in Damascus, has not yet taken a specific stand on the matter of his participation in the government. Furthermore, it has been reiterated that the Syrian capital has summoned [Amal Movement leader] Birri for consultations.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Birri

NC010644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] Today's political efforts will be devoted to eliminating the obstacles facing the government of national unity, the formation of which was announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday. Well-informed sources said last night that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted by telephone Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri to ask him to cooperate with and to join the new government. However, these sources said lawyer Birri once again refused to take part in the government because he was not consulted and because the political agreements concluded previously have been violated.

Lawyer Birri said yesterday that the ministerial posts assigned to the nationalist ministers are incompatible with the political decision and make him distant from the question of the south. Birri was given the post of minister of justice, water, and electrical resources. Birri said he is committed to the agreements concluded under Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's auspices in Damascus.

Observers hope that the difficulties raised by Birri can be overcome. They believe that the Syrian guarantees coupled with the Syrian stance which was announced yesterday and which welcomes the new government make the question of settling the Amal Movement's objections possible.

Political sources said a verbal agreement was concluded with Syrian officials following the Lebanese-Syrian summit on 19 April providing for the formation of a government to include 26 ministers, including 4 ministers of state.

In spite of his stand, lawyer Birri declared that the Amal Movement is committed to the peace and national accord process.

Syrian officials yesterday expressed Syria's satisfaction with Prime Minister Karami's success in forming a government of national unity. Official sources in Damascus said that Syria hopes the government will succeed and that it is prepared to support it. The sources said the new government carries a great hope for building the Lebanon of the future — an Arab, sovereign, united, and independent Lebanon.

Birri Meets With 'Usayran

NC010914 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami have held urgent contacts with various political parties to surmount the obstacles facing the formation of the national unity government. They telephoned in particular Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri yesterday evening and this morning to change his attitude toward the government. It is believed that Birri is now meeting with [former Chamber of Deputies] Speaker 'Adil 'Usayran to study the situation.

P. al-Jumayyil, Sham'un Agree

NC010917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil met this morning to discuss their stand on the formation of the government. Following the meeting, Sham'un said: My stand is in full agreement with that of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil on the issue of the government. However, he did not explain this stand. He said: The National Liberal Party Political Council will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss the formation of the government.

Afram Declares 'Sincere Opposition'

NC011000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Commenting on the formation of the government, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram said: Our initial feeling is that this cabinet is disappointing to the citizens. Naturally, the Lebanese Forces respect and have confidence in [former] President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. However, in harmony with our previous stances and for reasons that are no longer secret to anyone, the Lebanese Forces will be in a position of sincere and constructive opposition in order to serve Lebanon's supreme interests.

President, Karami Contact Parties

NC011122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami are now holding contacts with various political parties in concerted efforts to surmount the problems facing the formation of a government of national unity.

Al-Jumayyil and Karami telephoned lawyer Nabih Birri several times last night and this morning in this respect while several statesmen were holding bilateral and collective contacts to ensure support of the new government or to adopt a final stance regarding its formation as announced by Prime Minister Karami yesterday in such a speed that exceeded all expectations.

The conflicting demands and the deteriorating security situation were behind the speedy announcement of the formation of the new government, which surprised various circles, particularly as many leaders had declared a short time before the formation of the government that the formation of the cabinet would not be announced before Wednesday. Nevertheless, the government was formed and stances were declared. More stances will be announced today.

Biographical Notes on New Cabinet Ministers

NC010710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Why is a cabinet made up of 10 ministers satisfactory? Well-informed sources close to President Al-Jumayyil and Prime

Minister Karami say that they have adopted a course which facilitates the formation of the Cabinet. Although a cabinet of many ministers has its advantages including a comprehensive and broader representation, it also has disadvantages in these circumstances of clashing demands and at a time when the country needs quick action.

It appears that Al-Jumayyil and Karami agreed to compensate the parties with no adequate representation in the government by giving them a satisfactory representation in the constituent committee, despite the fact that the Cabinet in its new form represents in general all the basic political parties very adequately.

Who are the ministers of the government of National Unity? Camille Sham'un, 84, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives: He is a veteran Lebanese statesman, leader of the Lebanese Front, and leader of the National Liberal Party. He was president from 1952 to 1958.

'Adil 'Usayran, 79, minister of national defense and agriculture: He was one of the ministers of the first government of Independence with Sham'un in 1943. He was speaker of the Chamber of Deputies many times. He is from the south and strongly supports the National Resistance.

Salim al-Huss, 55, minister of labor, national education, and fine arts: He was prime minister when former President Sarkis assumed power in 1976 until Shafiq al-Wazzan succeeded him. He is a well-known economist and a university professor.

Lawyer Nabih Birri, 45, minister of justice and water and electrical resources, leader of the Amal Movement since its former leader Husayn al-Husayni resigned: He is a new figure who has made strong appearances in recent years. He has held no official post before.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, 79, minister of health, social affairs, and telecommunications: He is leader of the Phalange Party and commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces. He is a veteran deputy who held several ministerial posts under President Fu'ad Shihab.

Walid Junblatt, 35, minister of public works, transport, and tourism: He is the youngest of the ministers, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, and a new figure who appeared in recent years. He has held no official post before.

Joseph Skaf, 62, minister of information: He is the deputy of Zahlah and leader of the Zahlah deputies bloc. He held several ministerial posts from 1955 to 1979, particularly the Ministries of Defense and Agriculture.

Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi, 56, minister of interior and environment: He is the deputy of 'Akkar and son-in-law of former President Sulayman Franjiyah. He has held no ministerial post before.

Victor Qasir, 64, minister of economy, trade, industry, and oil: He is the only non-political minister and chairman of the Merchants Association.

Security Committee Continues Work on Cease-Fire

NC010519 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] At 0510 this morning shells exploded on both sides of the contact line in Beirut, particularly on Ra's an-Nab'. The situation abated 30 minutes later, but bursts of machine gun fire continued to disturb a complete calm. Clashes broke out yesterday morning with shells, machine guns, and rockets. They abated at approximately 1900 after causing casualties, including two among the disengagement forces. According to the internal security reports there were 15 casualties.

The clashes, which ended after a fourth cease-fire agreement, started by sniper fire on the contact line causing the Museum crossing to close. Subsequently shells and rockets were traded. A shell landed near the building where the quadripartite Security Arrangements Committee was meeting to discuss the cease-fire. Members of the committee were unhurt. Shells landed in the Al-Marfa', Al-Karantina, An-Nab'ah, Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and Ra's an-Nab' areas.

Rocket Hits Meeting Area

NC301504 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A Grad rocket fell a short while ago on the racecourse, where the Security Arrangements Committee is meeting to tackle the deteroriating security situation. Our correspondent says an Internal Security Forces major was slightly wounded. The rocket struck the car of Amal Movement representative Dr Ayyub Humayid. It has been learned that the rocket was fired from the Beirut Airport area, where a Socialist rocket launcher is located.

The Badaru and Al-Mansuriyah areas in Al-Matn, Al-Judaydah, Al-Mukallis, Ra's ad-Dikwanah, Jisr al-Basha, Jall ad-Dhi'b and B'abda are being shelled now. We advise the citizens to stay indoors as no cease-fire agreement has been reached.

Israelis Storm As-Sarafand, Arrest 30 Citizens

NC301233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Reports from the south say Israeli forces today besieged As-Sarafand north of Tyre and arrested four members of the Amal Movement in the town. The Israelis stormed the town at 0200 today when the people were awakened by the din of Israeli vehicles. The forces, which cordoned off the town and prevented the people from leaving or entering it, opened fire on homes and threatened the citizens of the consequences of assembling and demanding the release of detainees. The latest report from the south says 30 persons have been arrested in As-Sarafand. A state of popular uprising prevails in As-Sarafand and nearby villages.

Explosion in Tyre Wounds Four Israelis

NC301917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] According to reports from the south, an explosion took place east of Tyre this afternoon while an Israeli occupation army patrol was passing by. An explosive device planted along the side of a road went off, wounding four Israeli soldiers. The enemy forces cordoned the place of incident immediately and combed the area.

Southern Army Position in Sidon Attacked

NC302036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Two bombs were thrown tonight at a position of the so-called southern army of Lebanon near the Ar-Rahibat school triangle — the southern entrance to Sidon. The personnel manning the position combed the area.

Amal Movement Issues Statement on Army Shelling

NC282000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] A security source in the Amal Movement has stated the following: After the uncessary complications which the army has raised and which have prevented the implementation of the security agreement on the separation of forces in the Primo area [in Beirut] — a matter which has led to further human and material losses in the Ra's an-Nab' area — army personnel subordinate to the Al-Yarzi Command stationed in the perimeter of the Greek Catholic bishopric in Ra's an-Nab' violated the security agreement, which stipulates that the bishopric should remain free of any military force so as to preserve its sanctity. Army personnel stormed the grounds of the bishopric and opened fire indiscriminately on the residential quarters. They also shelled the Al-Bastah area with heavy artillery. This caused further casualties among civilians, created a general tension in the whole western area [of Beirut], and led to a temporary closure of the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing.

Moreover, the Internal Security Forces' checkpoint near the Al-'Ijjah building was hit by a rocket fired from the Military Tribunal Building. One member of the Internal Security Forces was seriously wounded.

Army personnel opposite the southern suburb also continued to open sniper fire on innocent civilians. They also shelled the residential quarters with all kinds of weapons.

Such practices indicate the mentality of the Army Command, which is still insisting on continuing the war, exacerbating the situation, and preventing any political solution which will bring back to the country a state of tranquillity as well as lead to understanding and cooperation among the Lebanese.

The Ra's an-Nab' area and the contact lines in Ash-Shiyah were still coming under sniper fire and shelling with heavy weapons when this statement was prepared.

Amal Force Reportedly Encircles Shatila Camp

NC301730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Security sources report that an Amal Movement force encircled the Shatila camp area and the camp itself and raided the houses of some Palestinians. It arrested five persons from the [Popular] Struggle Front and took them to an Amal center in Bi'r al-'Abd. It was learned that Rashid Zafran, alias Abu ar-Rushd, a PFLP-GC official, recently returned to West Beirut at the head of an armed Palestinian group to carry out military activity in West Beirut with the collaboration of Libyan intelligence.

Palestinian Officials Return to West Beirut

NC290614 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] At the security level it has been reported that a number of Palestinian officials have recently returned to the Sabra camp and to other areas in West Beirut. Among these officials are Abu al-'Abbas, Abu al-Fayha', Salih at-Tabrawi, Ahmad 'Akkushi, and 'Ali ar-Ruz. They are carrying out military activities in West Beirut.

Opposing Forces Step Up Deployments in Al-Biqa'

Palestinian, Syrian Movements

NC271303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On the mountain, reports indicate that gunmen have reinforced their positions in a building opposite the Kamil Hotel in 'Alayh. In Al-Biqa', our correspondent reports that a land mine exploded this morning near an Israeli patrol in the Al-Qir'awn area. This was followed by a search operation by the Israeli forces which surrounded the area and sealed off the roads leading to the scene of the incident. At the same time Israeli warplanes overflew Al-Biqa' on reconnaissance sorties during which they broke the sound barrier at medium altitude.

Our correspondent adds that in the past few hours Palestinian forces entered Al-Biqa' from Syria and deployed in central and western Al-Biqa'. At the same time there were Syrian preparations, and the Syrians were observed setting up positions in (Jabal al 'Abrah), near 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar, and reinforcing them with bunkers and earth barriers.

Israeli Reinforcements

NC300647 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' reports that the Israeli forces last night moved heavy reinforcements to the confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa' consisting of armored personnel carriers and Merkava tanks. Flares were seen lighting up the confrontation lines in the area. Our correspondent adds that the Syrian forces also moved reinforcements consisting of T-62 tanks to the mountain via Shtawrah-Upper al-Matn Road.

Al-Jumayyil's National Security Aide Resigns

NC291145 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Beirut, April 29 (AFP) — A top aide to President Amin al-Jumayyil, Wadi' Haddad, has resigned, it was learned today, in a move seen here as symbolic of the failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East and potentially threatening for future attempts at Christian-Moslem reconciliation.

Mr. Haddad, 43, was Mr. Al-Jumayyil's advisor on national security matters for nearly two years and the champion of U.S. policy in Lebanon. He was also a prominent right-wing Christian. Mr. Haddad was charged with all contacts with the Americans, and he finally became the target of criticism from opponents and supporters of Mr. Al-Jumayyil alike.

His detractors asserted that his appointment had been demanded by the U.S. Administration and that his grasp of the situation in Lebanon had been distorted by his extended stay in the United States, where he had been a counselor at the World Bank.

He also had received a doctorate at the University of Wisconsin, after doing undergraduate work at the American University in Beirut.

Mr. Haddad attended both national reconciliation conferences in Geneva and Lausanne and handled many negotiations with Lebanese opposition leaders.

His departure and replacement by Jean 'Ubayd, who is on good terms with the Syrians, was seen as a new sign of the demise of U.S. influence on Lebanese policy, following the pullout of the Marines.

There were also indications that it would be viewed by rightist Christians as a new effort to reduce their influence. Mr. Karami's talks have been hampered by apparent misunderstandings with some Christians who oppose Syrian influence in Lebanon. Mr. Karami favors the Syrians, while Mr. Haddad had been strongly pro-American.

His resignation was reported as calm returned to the capital and the suburbs after yesterday's outbreak of heavy fighting along the "green line" between the two halves of the divided capital, in which at least one person was killed and about 40 wounded. The fighting coincided with final efforts by Mr. Karami to form a government of national unity, representing all the opposing factions.

Haddad To Leave for Washington

NC291237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Dr Wadi' Haddad is expected to leave Beirut for Washington tomorrow to assume his new post at the World Bank.

Israeli Authorities Reportedly To Impose ID Cards

NC010825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon say that the so-called southern army of Lebanon, which is sponsored by Israel, will shortly and with the help of the enemy forces, begin to impose new identity cards on the inhabitants of the Lebanese areas under Israeli occupation, similar to the identity cards used during Major Sa'd Haddad's era. These identity cards are intended for use by citizens during their movements and during their various transactions. The occupation authorities have made their approval of the entry and exit permits into and out of the occupied areas contingent upon agreement by the Antoine Lahhad groups.

Lahhad Affirms Commitment to Security of Sidon

NC291305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Antoine Lahhad, the commander of the southern army of Lebanon, has affirmed that he will undertake to guarantee the security of Sidon. He said he has obtained the approval of a large number of Muslim leaders in the city.

In an interview published in today's *AN-NAHAR*, Lahhad said he will not seize Sidon by force but he will wait until the inhabitants declare their support for him. Brigadier General Lahhad denied that he is an Israeli agent in southern Lebanon. He added: I do not believe that he who is interested in the liberation of the south and the establishment of Lebanese sovereignty is a traitor. I am not prepared to abandon 1 inch of land and will certainly not permit the diversion of the Al-Litani River. He said the reports about such an Israeli project are unfounded. Lahhad expressed the hope that the prime minister-designate will admit that he will not be able to govern without a strong army capable of imposing order everywhere. Finally he affirmed that the people who are joining his army are Shi'ites and Christians alike.

Sidon-Cyprus Shipping Line in Operation

NC301212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] It was reported from the south that a maritime company in Sidon is operating a passenger shipping line between Sidon and Cyprus. A ship carrying 200 passengers from Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub sailed from Sidon today. Meanwhile, the shipping line between Sidon and Juniyah is still operating. It was reported that 100 passengers were transported yesterday.

French 'Conditions' for More Observers Approved

NC010545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Lebanon has approved the conditions France laid down for the dispatching of 40 more observers to Lebanon. This approval came in a letter Dr Elie Salim, minister of foreign and expatriates affairs, sent to his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson.

Radio Free Lebanon on Syrian Power Struggle

NC301257 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Arrivals from Damascus have stated that the prevailing general security situation in the Syrian capital is becoming more troubled every day. Meanwhile, regular raids take place. Furthermore, the [Army] officers and the personnel manning the positions of the 'Alawite forces in the city encircle the other side's barracks. This is particularly the case with the supporters of Ri'fat al-Asad on the one hand, and by the men of 'Ali Dubah and 'Ali Haydar on the other.

Arrivals note the party and military meetings that used to be convened in party centers and barracks are now held in hotels.

A responsible diplomatic source has emphasized that so long as Syria speaks of an Israeli strike, it suffers from a critical domestic situation. This is because Damascus's raising this basically irrelevant subject aims at achieving two objectives. The first attempts to distract the Syrians' attention from happenings within Syria by mobilizing them psychologically for a confrontation with an external enemy. The second attempts to curb any Lebanese demarche on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanese territory.

Damascus Reports Formation of Lebanese Cabinet

JN010714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beirut — A new Lebanese cabinet was formed in Beirut last night and is comprised of the following 10 ministers: Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister; Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives; 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture; Salim al-Huss, minister of labor, education, and fine arts; Joseph Skaf, minister of information; 'Abdallah ar-Razi, minister of interior; Victor Qasir, minister of economy, trade, industry, and oil; Pierre al-Jumayyil; minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs; Nabih Birri, minister of justice and water and electrical resources; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism. Rashid Karami announced that a ministry of environment will be established, and that it will be entrusted to Dr 'Abdallah ar-Razi. The new cabinet will hold its first meeting tomorrow, Wednesday.

Reaction in Damascus

JN302105 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus; carried on the "Panorama" program]

[Text] As the first official reaction to the formation of the new Lebanese Cabinet under Rashid Karami, an authoritative Syrian source told our radio this evening that Syria is very satisfied and pleased with Karami's success in forming a new cabinet, especially since it comprises all the Lebanese sides. He added: It is now a great opportunity that gives great hope for building a future Arab Lebanon that is unified, sovereign, and independent. It is a great event. We are satisfied and hopes are great. We will support the new government and emphasize our care for its success.

Commentary on Lebanese Unity

JN281553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] National unity efforts are making quick progress. Rashid Karami has been charged with forming a new government, which will assume great and various responsibiities during the coming stage and will face the complicated and difficult duties that resulted from the Israeli occupation and the realities created by the long civil war. There are encouraging signs in the current Lebanese situation. Various sides have agreed to achieve progress regarding the search for common denominators and minimum limits that will be acceptable to all parties after they failed to reach a victor-and-vanquished formula and after the Israeli invasion caused much destruction and harmed, complicated, and threatened the Lebanese citizens' living conditions. On the other hand, the invasion has deepened the eagerness of the Lebanese people to achieve security, peace, and stability.

It is not difficult for the Lebanese people to find common denominators because the factors that unify them outnumber those that fragment them. Only those who sold themselves to Israel and Lebanon's enemies will deviate from that rule. The Lebanese people's joint interests are so strong that they cannot be destroyed by transitory and fabricated differences or deliberate misleading by the agents of Lebanon's enemies. The Lebanese people have a common interest in preserving their homeland and belonging to it. They also have interests in maintaining their state and returning its unified institutions to their past activities in the service of all Lebanese, in preserving their independence, in the unity of people and territory, in practicing sovereignty over their territory, waters, and air space, in evacuating the Israeli invaders from Lebanese territories, and in undermining Israel's ambitions in Lebanon's waters, territory, and role in the region and the world.

The Lebanese people also have a common interest in protecting lives and properties, in realizing security and peace, and in reconstructing the country. The Lebanese people also have an interest in restoring Lebanon's former activity and effectiveness in the Arab environmnet and its former concern about its responsibilities in regard to the Arab League and collective defense charters and its Arab commitments to preserve and develop its relations with Syria and the other Arabs. The Lebanese also have a common interest in fortifying Lebanon against Israel's expansionist ambitions and hegemonic U.S. aspirations. If they consider their common denominators and give priority to the interests of the homeland and citizens over any other, and if they know Lebanon's difficulties in reconstructing and liberating, the Lebanese people will undoubtedly find the right way to achieve the solutions required to overcome the various problems and difficulties that are facing and will face Lebanon.

If the Lebanese agree on major issues and the national question, on Lebanon's affiliation, on securing reassuring guarantees to all the Lebanese sides and factions, the minor issues and the secondary daily problems and difficulties will become less important than the great national duties to be assumed by all the Lebanese. When they seek national accord, liberation, reconstruction, security for the citizens, and guarantees to all of them, the Lebanese will discover a latent strength in their people, who have suffered from pains and disasters throughout the years of dispute and fighting without losing the will for life and ability to live. Lebanon will find Syria and the Arab brothers, who have never refrained from extending every possible assistance to Lebanon, at its side so it can regain its vitality, vigor, and effectiveness.

AL-BA'TH Optimistic on Lebanon

JN290819 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Press review]

[Text] In its "*AL-BA'TH* opinion" column under the headline "The Tasks of the National Government and the Credibility of the Various Factions," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* writes: Reports from Beirut indicate that Prime Minister-designate Rashid Karami's intensive contacts and consultations with all the disputing factions call for optimism, not because the national

unity government will be formed in the near future, but because this government is expected to represent all factions. This will give it a great deal of power to confront the current situation and will facilitate the adoption and implementation of decisions in the interest of a unified Arab Lebanon. Most conditions that could help the national government perform its tasks perfectly should be made available. This means an atmosphere of security should be provided first of all. This, undoubtedly, hinges on the various factions' credibility and desire to reach solutions for all problems, particularly the important ones.

AL-BA'TH adds: We in Syria, as well as those in Lebanon, realize there are armed groups which no longer have any interest in a secure Lebanon void of fratricide and destruction. These groups have even developed a real interest in the continuation of fratricide, violence, and destruction. They will try hard to thwart any effort aimed at rescuing Lebanon from its ordeal and crisis. Our realization is corroborated by the statements of David Kimche, secretary general of the enemy's Foreign Ministry, which he made yesterday. He said that he does not expect peace and stability to prevail in Lebanon after the formation of the new government. Thus, Kimche's expectations fully conform with the actions of certain groups in the Lebanese arena — actions aimed at perpetuating the circle of violence in the country. It is not ruled out that the explosion of the security situation in Beirut and the mountain yesterday was the beginning of attempts to obstruct the march of the new government, which aims at stopping the collapse and reuniting the sons of the one homeland, as Rashid Karami announced.

AL-BA'TH adds: All factions, without exception, are responsible for boosting efforts to form a national unity government and for giving it the opportunity to perform its duty toward an Arab Lebanon united in both land and people. Any intentional or unintentional carelessness or collusion should be strongly and firmly resisted by all because the issue of citizen security and stability is the most important; one that should rise above all other considerations. Once all cooperate for the successful formation of a national unity government so that this government can begin its peaceful mission, everything will undoubtedly go well. It will only be then that all the attempts of Lebanon's enemies will be doomed to failure.

Concluding, the paper says: Arab Syria, which has always stood at the side of Lebanon and its people, is today more confident than ever before that the forthcoming stage will be a stage of security and stability, and consequently, the beginning of a new stage to confront the Zionist invaders and liberate southern Lebanon.

Vice President Mashariqah Gives May Day Speech

JN010919 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0635 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at May Day popular rally in Aleppo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade brother workers, it gives us pleasure to share the joy and celebrations of our working class and our toiling masses on their day, May Day. It also gives us great pleasure to represent Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at these celebrations and to convey his warm greetings and heartfelt congratulations to our bountiful toiling masses, to our good and productive masses, and to our working class on their glorious day. It also gives us great pleasure to convey his high appreciation of the great efforts being exerted to achieve dignity, progress, and development for the homeland.

Comrade brother workers, our working class and the other sectors of our toiling masses continue their triumphant march —the march of liberation, construction, and socialism —on the road to victory and liberation led by the leader of our nation's march President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in order to achieve the masses' aspirations, to exert additional efforts to achieve a strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist enemy, and to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the usurped rights —especially the Palestinian people's rights to repatriation, self-determination, and establishing their independent state on their own soil. Comrade brother workers, Syria is an impregnable bastion of steadfastness and confrontation for the enemies of the Arab nation, whether they are U.S. imperialists or racist Zionists. Syria confronts the conspiratorial schemes through which they seek to impose capitulatory schemes and solutions on the Arab nation.

Syria under the leadership of Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad brought the treasonous Camp David accords to a standstill after U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism had hoped to spread them to the entire region. Syria also undermined the so-called Reagan plan, which was not simply a copy of the treasonous Camp David accords, but much worse. This is because it disavowed the Palestinian people's rights in part and parcel.

Syria under the leadership of Comrade Leader Hafiz al-Asad achieved a great historic victory by toppling the U.S.-Israeli agreement of submission which was to be imposed on Lebanon to turn that Arab country into no more and no less than an Israeli protectorate. The great historic victory that the struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad achieved by toppling the agreement of submission was not just a victory for Lebanon and Syria, but for the whole Arab nation and for the Arab liberation movement which he leads throughout the Arab arena. Toppling the agreement of submission was a miserable defeat for U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism and their plans for the Arab region. Furthermore, the victory that was achieved by toppling the agreement of submission blocked the way for those who are panting after capitulation and liquidation solutions.

Syria under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue to exert its fraternal efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis, save fraternal Lebanon, and achieve national reconciliation. As Leader President Hafiz al-Asad said, this is a strategic objective for Syria. After the miserable defeat they suffered, the enemies, including the U.S. imperialists and racist Zionists, will not be able to obstruct either the process of national reconciliation in the Lebanese arena or the liberation of southern Lebanon from the filth of Zionist occupation in order to prevent Lebanon from resuming its place and role among its Arab brothers.

Comrade brother workers, the enemies of the Arab nation, including the U.S. imperialists and racist Zionists, have resorted to the language of threats and warnings after the miserable defeat dealt them and their conspiratorial plans by the Syria of Hafiz al-Asad. The Zionist enemy has resorted to declaring a general mobilization and to massing more forces in Al-Biqa' and the Golan. Some U.S. warships have also returned to the region near the Lebanese territorial waters.

All of this is part of a hostile plan to carry out a treacherous aggression against steadfast and confrontational Syria. The enemies think such an aggression could soften the Syrian stand and tame Syrian decisionmaking. However, the enemies forget that threats and warnings will not shake Syria from its firm principled stands. Syria's decision can only be the decision of Arab rights and the Arab cause. If the enemies ever launch a treacherous aggression against Syria, we will defend ourselves with all the means in our power. The Zionist enemy will get painful blows which it never thought of before.

We are alone in the battle. We are backed by the struggling masses of our Arab nation throughout the Arab world. We are also backed by the progressive and liberation forces in the world, including the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR, the loyal friend of the Arab nation and the strong ally of the Arab masses and their just struggle causes. The evolution of life and the logic of history confirm that victory is always achieved by the people who are fighting for their rights and for just causes.

TISHRIN Links U.S. to El Salvador Embassy Move

PM301550 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 19 Apr 84 p 7

['Ali as-Saywan article: "A Result of the Renegade Trend"]

[Excerpt] El Salvador has moved its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem while the U.S. congressional debate on the same subject is making some headway amidst anticipation and study of Arab and Islamic reaction. The first, and noisiest, reaction came from Cairo, where Foreign Minister Hasan 'Ali summoned El Salvador's ambassador to inform him the Egyptian Government considers the move an "unfriendly act." He then instructed the Egyptian ambassador in El Salvador to convey the same view to the Salvadoran Government.

Some of the organizations representing Arabs and Muslims are expected to issue statements in the next few days expressing a position similar to Cairo's, regarding the step as an "unfriendly act." The aim of course is to sway those in the U.S. Congress who are in favor of delaying such a step by demonstrating through these inadequate reactions there is no harm in supporting a bill for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

El Salvador's step can only be described as a predesigned rehearsal to test reactions despite the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman's denial that President Reagan had anything to with El Salvador's move. The Salvadoran Government is currently facing a widespread popular revolution and it has lost its ability to make independent decisions. In fact the decision was made by Henry Kissinger, Reagan's special envoy to Central America and trustee of imperialist operations throughout the world, especially the Middle East. That explains why Egypt and Israel have diplomatic representation with a state of the size and characteristics of El Salvador. Kissinger's supervision of the "rehearsal" is closely linked to U.S. policy in the Middle East, so much so that one can safely say the Egyptian uproar over the move and the expected theatrical statements are all calculated to the last detail by the imperialist and Zionist forces bent on imposing capitulation on the Arabs.

Egypt's clamor is of the same nature as Hasan 'Ali's protests against Zaire's violating the OAU resolutions by restoring diplomatic relations with Israel just before Mubarak's visit to Mobutu to clear up the misunderstanding.

Az-Zu'bi Receives Message From Albanian Counterpart

JN281557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Albanian People's Assembly Speaker Pali Miska has stressed the Albanian people's strong and firm support for the just struggle of Syria in particular and the Arab nation in general for the sake of liberating the Israeli- occupied Arab territories and restoring all the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. This came in a solidarity message to People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi from Miska.

The message has condemned, in the name of the Albanian people, the policy of direct interference and aggression that imperialists led by the United States are practicing in Lebanon and the Middle East. It aims to weaken the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people, disrupt the Arab people's unity, and exercise hegemony over them.

Al-Ahmar Confers With DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah

JN302021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1934 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 30 Apr (INA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], in Damascus this evening. The meeting was attended by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and Salih Ra'fat, DFLP Political Bureau members. Talks during the meeting centered on the Arab political developments in general and the Palestinian events in particular. Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed Syria's firmness in supporting the Palestinian cause and Palestinian nationalist factions to preserve PLO unity and its nationalist line of struggle —a line committed to the Palestinian people's cause, the restoration of their rights, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

Israeli Activities in South Lebanon Reported

JN301234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon —Israeli forces have concentrated their reinforcements on the confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa'.

Reports from Beirut mention that Merkava tanks and armored personnel carriers were moved last night to the confrontation lines. Illumination flares providing light at night were also observed.

The Zionist invasion forces continued their terrorist practices against inhabitants of towns and villages in southern Lebanon.

Reports say that for the 4th day Zionist soldiers continued to surround the town of Al-Bisariyah. They arrested a number of Lebanese citizens. Eyewitnesses said the town's inhabitants confronted the Zionists with sticks and stones, and refused to follow their orders.

Shamir Publicly Reacts to Bombing Attempt

TA010623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The prime minister yesterday reacted publicly for the first time to the Arab bus affair, before the supportive crowd of the Histadrut Ha'ovdim Hale'umit [Herut affiliated union]. The prime minister firmly rejected the attacks on the Judaea and Samaria settlers. "Do not touch my messiahs," cried Yitzhaq Shamir. Menahem Friedman Reports:

[Begin recording] [Friedman] Mr Shamir quickly passed from words of greeting to words concerning Eretz Yisra'el. He talked about the need to unite to ensure that in the entire land of Israel there will be only Jewish sovereignty. The home crowd applauded enthusiastically. Shamir came here to talk about the event in the news — the arrest of the suspects in the Arab bus sabotage attempt. Shamir termed the event a crazy attempt that could have resulted in many deaths and very serious damage to the interests and aims of Israel.

[Shamir] If today there is anybody who wants to use this sad event to put a blemish on the Jewish settlement project in all parts of Israel, because of the sins of a few, we will tell that person: Do not touch my messiahs [loud applause]. Do not touch the pioneers who settle and build Israel, and who create history for generations to come.

[Friedman] The prime minister said that today, particularly, it is necessary to say unequivocally that the process of settlement must go on with more energy, and all help must be given to the settlers.

[Shamir] They must be able to continue their holy mission, and also have the power to convince those few in Israel not to take the dangerous road of going against the sovereignty of the state.

[Friedman] The Israeli Government, and it alone, is responsible for settlement and for the security of all citizens of this country. [end recording]

Shamir, Peres Denounce Act

TA301221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres have strongly denounced the attempt to booby-trap the Arab buses and praised the security services for uncovering the underground activity. The two spoke before the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Our correspondent reports that the chairman of the committee, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, decided to publish their remarks in full. Before this, there was a joint Likud-Alignment decision to make a common statement. When they realized this was a complicated matter, however, they settled for publicizing Shamir's and Peres' remarks.

In the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session it was reported that so far 18 suspects have been arrested in connection with the attempt to bomb Arab buses. This was reported by MK's who attended the meeting. The committee was also told that only the names of those who are charged with sabotaging the buses will be published. The rest of the suspects will be released after the investigation and their names will not be made public.

Decided To Arrest Suspects

TA301239 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon and Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] "Our Shin Bet Is a Real Precious Jewel," Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister, stated yesterday in the wake of the lightning operation that foiled the attempt to sabotage the Arab buses.

It has been learned that after consulting the heads of the security branches, the prime minister personally made the decision to arrest the suspects in connection with the sabotage of the buses and other incidents. Shamir also rejected any attempt to limit the scope of the investigation or of the arrests.

Shamir stated at the Cabinet meeting that it was still difficult to grasp the gravity of the acts that had been committed and of the tragedies that had been averted, both from the humanitarian and political point of view.

Shamir told his associates: "The Shin Bet deserves all the praise as far as dedication, adherence to its goal, and professionalism. There is nothing like it in the whole world."

The prime minister went on to say: "At this stage, the details of this affair are still secret. When I say that there is nothing like the Shin Bet in the whole world, I was using words similar to those used by the suspects when they were caught. They were shocked and they told their captors: "'You are the best security service in the world'."

Arens Acknowledges Subversive Group Exists

TA301623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The defense minister says there are indications that a group of people exists which operates in secret and engages in subversive activity. At the same time he believes that the investigation so far reveals there is no question of a Jewish underground in the fullest sense of the term. In a talk with foreign correspondents, Minister Arens was queried on the policy of demolishing the homes of Arabs suspected of hostile activities — a policy not implemented with respect to Jews. He said he doubted whether such demolitions have any deterrent value. He promised that the demolition of homes would be lessened in the future.

Mr Arens further said that he hoped to receive shortly the report of the commission inquiring into the death of the bus hijackers. The defense minister was not prepared to guarantee that the report would be made public.

Peres: Not All Settlers Guilty in Bomb Attempt

TA301819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres, Labor Party leader, today toured settlements in the Jordan Rift valley, where he declared that the alignment would not pull down Jewish settlements in the Jordan Rift valley and in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On was there as well:

[Begin recording] [Ben-On] Shim'on Peres is visiting settlements in the Jordan Rift valley. So far as is known, no one from there has been arrested in the Jewish terrorist affair. Just as Arab terrorism solves nothing, Jewish terrorism only damages the State of Israel, Peres says. The guilty parties must be found.

[Peres] I would not blame a single person who has not been accused directly for this crazy terrorism. Just as the guilty parties must be treated with the utmost severity, utmost caution must be exercised to avoid casting blame upon innocent people.

[Ben-On] Settlers in the Jordan Rift valley are concerned about the future of the region. The young people ask Peres to come out with a declaration that the events of the Rafah Approaches will not recur.

The Labor Party chairman says that the alignment government, if established, will not remove Jewish settlements from the Jordan Rift valley or from the mountain ridge. We have never done so, and will not do so in the future, he says. He is not prepared to commit himself on sovereignty.

[Peres] We said the matter of sovereignty — Israeli sovereignty — in the Jordan Rift valley will only be extended when peace is established. I have said as much to the settlers. We consider the Jordan Rift valley to be a security area, vital to Israel's defense, and thus also a part of Israel's deployment, but the precise map, the borders, the sovereignty, these will only be extended by us once peace negotiations are held between ourselves and our neighbors. [end recording]

Group of Three Planted Bombs in Arab Buses

TA010526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] One unit planted all the explosive charges in the Arab buses. There were three people in this unit. Our police affairs correspondent, Shlomo Raz, reports that the three passed from one bus to the other. There are 19 people being detained at present by the police.

The Security Forces are checking for who helped the unit as lookouts and who were involved in the preparation. It was reported by the police that more arrests may be made, since more names are being raised in the investigation. It was also reported that the detainees are cooperating with their investigators.

Reaction to Bombing Attempt, Arrests Continues

Linked To Religious Nationalism

TA300842 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 10

[Commentary by David Richardson: "A Case to Answer"]

[Text] Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the weekend arrests of what appears to be one of the largest subversive organizations ever uncovered in Israel has been the reactions of the associates of the arrested persons within the settlement movement and, more particularly, of politicians on the right-wing of the political spectrum.

"Those bombs were not just planted under the buses, but under the entire settlement project in Judaea and Samaria," said one obviously stunned resident of 'Ofra yesterday morning following the arrest of one of his colleagues.

"Of course, these are subversive actions," was the acutely embarrassed admission of MK Ge'ula Kohen of Tehiya in a TV interview on Saturday evening.

But the most revealing response has come from representatives of the Likud itself which, as senior partner in the coalition, has undoubtedly set the tone of this government and its predecessor.

Their embarrassment betrays their obvious political sensitivity to the smashing of an underground organization among their own allies within the Israeli political scene on the eve of general elections.

Of course, if the police and the security services are successful in bringing these arrests and their investigations to a successful conclusion before the courts, the government will be entitled to take the credit.

This, no doubt, would give them a better image and perhaps more votes from among those wavering in the disillusioned and uncommitted centre.

But beyond these political calculations, the embarrassed attempts of Cabinet ministers and Likud politicians to explain away their denial of the existence of such an underground in the past stems in large part from the moral discomfort of being so closely associated ideologically with these suspected extremists.

To be sure, none of those arrested has yet been formally charged, let along been found guilty. And the arrest of even as large a group as has been rounded up at the time this is being written should not be used to tar all of the settlers and their allies with the same brush.

But unlike the other individuals and groups arrested over the past few months in connection with the recent spate of anti-Arab terror, the score or more people detained over the weekend are certainly not on the fringes of Israeli society.

They are not in any way similar to the "Liftah Gang," a group of "Born Again Jews" who allegedly believed they could hasten

the arrival of the Messiah by blowing up Moslem places of worship on the Temple Mount. Nor are they immature recent arrivals from the U.S. such as those persons associated with the Kakh movement who are facing charges of shooting at an Arab bus near Ramallah.

Yona Avrushmi, the man now standing trial for the killing of Emil Grunzweig, allegedly acted alone.

The people detained at settlements in the West Bank, the Golan and inside Israel proper since Friday come from within the core of Israeli society. They include serving and reserve army officers, an engineer, a relative of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the founder-leader of the Jewish return to Hebron, and some of his close associates from those early days of settlement in the West Bank.

There are people who have been decorated for valour and people active in various settler organizations, such as the Committee for the Renewal of Jewish settlement in the City of the Patriarchs [Hebron].

This is a group who has, perhaps justifiably, been acclaimed as Israel's new pioneers, prepared to sacrifice and struggle to further their ideology. But it is precisely on the nature of their ideology that they and their patrons within the government have foundered. What appears to link them all is the extreme fundamentalism of their religious nationalism. a government founded on the same basis, which differs only in the intensity with which it pursues the same goals, cannot evade responsibility for allowing such an underground to grow.

Gush Emunim, the first and perhaps most potent expression of this ideology, was around and active before the Likud came to power. Its early successes were registered under a Labour government. They succeeded in part because those Labour leaders were embarrassed and pressured into allowing their settlements because they appeared so ideologically pure.

It required a form of statesmanship and vision that was not available then to have realized the danger of such fundamentalism and to have put a curb on it at that formative stage.

But the attempted assassination of the mayors, the attack on the Islamic University and Friday's attempted sabotage of the buses which led to the dramatic weekend arrests have made such a curb imperative. The problem the settlers and their ideology pose for all Israelis goes to the very core of our society and to the ideology on which it was based.

Quick Action Needed

TA300634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The independent *HA'ARETZ* says the same law must apply to both Jews and Arabs, even with the goal of a greater land of Israel. It calls on the prime minister to stand firm against the political pressures that the paper believes will be brought to bear to cover up the case.

The ultra-orthodox Agudat Yisra'el's *HAMODI'A*, while condemning the attack, says that the case must be wrapped up quickly. That way innocent people among the suspects can be released and politicians can be prevented from making political capital out of it.

DAVAR says that the possibility of what it called a settlement underground indicates the distortion inherent in the attempt to combine the philosophies of a greater land of Israel and a binational state.

West Bank Notables React

TA290808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Initial reactions on the West Bank to the attempted terrorist attack on the Arab buses are reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

[Begin recording] [Gus] On Saturday reports had not reached Israel's citizens; the inhabitants of the territories, however, heard the news on Friday via Jordanian television. This morning's newspaper headlines cry out in red: Attempt To Blow Up Buses in Jerusalem Uncovered; Arrests Among Settlers.

The report of the planting of bombs on Arab buses in East Jerusalem spread quickly in Judaea and Samaria. Ilyas Frayj, Bethlehem mayor was shocked.

[Frayj — in English] I was really shocked to see that seven buses were bombed, and I strongly condemn this criminal act, and thank God that the security authorities were able to dismantle them and find them before anything happened. And, such acts, which are crazy, will increase tension in the country between the two peoples.

[Gus translates and continues] One of the victims of the attack on the Arab mayors 4 years ago, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, last night denounced the attempt to attack the buses. Ash-Shak'ah said that this is one of a series of actions meant to harm the Arab population, actions that stem from the occupation. Bassam ash-Shak'ah has alleged more than once that the authorities are not seriously investigating the attack on the Arab mayors, an attack of which he was a victim. I asked him whether the arrest of the suspects might change his mind and he answered: When they are caught, I will change my mind. The reason for all the criminal acts, however, is the occupation. [end recording]

Qiryat Arba' Leader on Terrorist Attempt

TA290755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Qiryat Arba' leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger has condemned the attempt [to bomb Arab buses in Jerusalem on 27 Apr]. According to Rabbi Levinger, past experience shows such acts were committed either after provocation by Arabs or by marginal elements that did not characterize Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek says that if the attempt had succeeded it would have greatly damaged Jerusalem's interests in the world. And Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres says a small number of people must be prevented from casting a heavy shadow on the state of Israel and the Jewish people.

Mideast Headed For New Type of 'Holocaust'

TA301432 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Interview with East Jerusalem *AL-FAJR*'s editor Ziyad Abu-Ziyad by Eti Ron'el — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What do you think about the disclosure regarding a Jewish underground?

Answer: I think this disclosure justifies our fears that we are on the brink of another kind of holocaust, a holocaust of our own. Even if all the ramifications of this underground are uncovered, the emergence of another underground would not have been prevented. The way I see it, the very fact that an underground exists points to a worrisome and frightening direction and process, both for us and for the Jews.

Question: Are you talking about a "holocaust?"

Answer: Yes. I am not talking about gas chambers and concentration camps, but there are other means to oppress and annihilate a nation. A people may be annihilated within hours or days but it may also be annihilated in a process of dozens of years by destroying its national culture, distorting its history and negating its existence in ways that are no better than its physical destruction.

Question: Are you not belittling the holocaust when you compare the liquidation of European Jewry and the suffering — which should not be taken lightly — of the Palestinian people?

Answer: I cannot belittle the suffering of a man and his family who were in the concentration camps. I understand their suffering and I think that the holocaust was a shame to mankind. However, when Begin likens the PLO with the Nazis, he is himself belittling the suffering of the Jewish people during the holocaust. To me, this means that the Nazis were far less worse than what we know about them or that Begin is giving a free service to the Nazis and is trying to cast them in a nicer and better image than the hideous truth.

Question: Are you charging Zionism with being, to a large extent, the result of the holocaust?

Answer: Had I been a Jew, I may have looked for a way to solve my problem not by destroying myself but rather by finding a place that would allow me to live in peace. However, being a Palestinian, I think there is no suffering in the world that can justify my own and I do not think that the problem of another people should be solved at my expense. I do not know that Zionism has solved the problem of the Jewish people; I know that it created the problem of the Palestinian people.

Question: 'Amos 'Oz [prominent Israeli writer] has likened the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to two drowning people: One finds a piece of wood to hold onto and the other asks him to move a little bit so that he should also have some room.

Answer: The problem is that the second person is trying to push his friend away. If it is a matter of "live and let live," all the better. However, we are being pushed into the sea. The Jews are not ready to partition Palestine into two states; they want all of it for themselves. I propose a compromise and a realistic solution: Two states for two peoples.

New Jewish-Arab Election List Criticized

TA300816 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Nazareth — The decision to form a Jewish-Arab list has caused a split in the Arab left-wing organization. Arab members of the Sons of the Village Movement and the National Progressive Movement condemned the attempt of their former allies to set up a Jewish-Arab independent list. They said such a list was a direct recognition of the Israeli Arabs in the Knesset and its decisions.

The decision to set up a Jewish-Arab list was made at Umm-al-Fahm on Saturday. A special committee was appointed to draft a political and social platform. The platform reportedly will include a call for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO while Israel helps the Palestinians to set up their own state alongside Israel.

Begin, Meridor Not on Likud Knesset List

TA301730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Menahem Begin will not be included in the Likud list for the next Knesset. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that upon the closure of the list of those who seek to be candidates on behalf of the Herut Movement, it emerged that Menahem Begin and Minister Ya'aqov Meridor had not submitted their candidacies. Nevertheless, Herut is now contemplating the possibility of asking Menahem Begin to agree to be registered in the 120th slot on the list as an honorary candidate. The Herut Movement will hold its internal elections on Thursday.

Murphy Asks Israel To Stop Arms Sales to Iran

TA301229 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Britain by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] London — Richard Murphy, U.S. Middle East envoy, has asked Israel, Switzerland, Brazil, South Korea, and West Germany to stop selling weapons and spare parts to Iran. The envoy conveyed this request to these countries in the wake of a promise he made to the Iraqi rulers, with whom he recently met.

This has been learned from diplomatic sources in London. The sources added that Murphy promised Saddam Husayn to ask

U.S. banks and potentates to finance a new oil pipeline from Iraq to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Stinger Sale to Arabs Only 'Temporarily' Off

TA301225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The Reagan administration's decision to call off the planned sale of Stinger missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia is merely temporary and the administration will try to carry out the sale in the future. This comes from a letter the White House recently sent to several senators. It states that the administration still believes the sale of Stinger missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia is important as far as U.S. national interests are concerned, but that the handling of this issue has been postponed "at this point."

Despite its decision to stop seeking approval for the sale of the missiles, the administration is committed to close relations with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab countries.

The White House goes on to write that these relations are of mutual benefit and that it is in the U.S. interest for its friends in the Middle East to be able to defend themselves. The administration adds in the letter that the sale of the missiles would not threaten Israel's security.

Differences in Free Trade Talks With U.S. Noted

TA300559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Differences of opinion between Israel and the United States have emerged in the talks to establish a free trade zone. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that there are two issues in contention: the Israeli Government's subsidies for exporters and the date for canceling taxes on U.S. goods imported by Israel. Israel is demanding that the taxes not be canceled for 5 years; U.S. industrialists, however, are demanding free access to the Israeli market before then. The United States and Israel will resume the talks in 2 weeks.

Kimche's Remarks on Lebanese Problem Criticized

TA301426 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Niva Lanir]

[Text] "Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche's position that cantonization would be part of 'the ideal solution' for the Lebanese problem is incompatible with the Defense Ministry's policy," a senior Defense Ministry source told the *DAVAR* correspondent last night.

The source did not mince his words and described Kimche's remarks as "shooting from the hip" which had caused "very serious damage" to Israel's efforts to promote security arrangements in southern Lebanon. As far as The Shi'ites are concerned, the source added, canton is "an obscene word." A statement such as the one made by Kimche, the source noted, immediately disrupts the delicate process of trying to establish a dialogue with the Shi'ites.

Denial of Status for Black Hebrews Affirmed

TA300754 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Li'ora Mori'el]

[Text] Beersheba — Dov Shilansky, deputy minister in the prime minister's office, said here yesterday that in a very short time, the Black Hebrews will not be here anymore." [quotations as published] Asked if this statement was official, Shilansky replied that it was.

Early this mouth, Interior Minister Yosef Burg wrote in answer to a parliamentary question that his ministry has decided not to grant any official status to Black Hebrews in Israel. Estimates of the number of members of this group in Dimona, 'Arad and Mizpe Ramon vary from 900 to 3,000.

They are in Israel illegally, and they cannot be permitted to remain here as a group, Interior Ministry deputy director-general Yehoshua Kahana told *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

In 1972, the High Court of Justice refused to recognize the Black Hebrews as Jewish, and ruled that they cannot enter Israel under the Law of Return.

Fewer than 100 were issued tourist visas in 1969-1970, and since then they have not been given the right to enter Israel as members of the community, although members arrive under false pretences all the time.

"They are worse than the PLO." said Shilansky. "They want to take over."

A recent defector from the Black Hebrews, Shamur Ben-Israel, has warned that many members of the group are planning to attend a "New World Passover" which is planned for Dimona on May 17-18.

Karami Announces New Lebanese Cabinet

JN010810 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Informed sources in Beirut said the reactions by some participants in the new Lebanese Cabinet who refuse to participate in the government are only preliminary reactions and cannot be considered final replies. The sources added that everything is subject to change in light of the Syrian stand supporting Rashid Karami's cabinet.

Rashid Karami said last night that ministers have been appointed without being consulted.

A short while ago, Voice of Lebanon said reports in Beirut this morning noted that Shi'ite Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri

was summoned to Damascus to convince him to change his stand and participate in the new Lebanese Cabinet. Reports said Walid Junblatt, who has not yet announced his stand, is in Damascus and that talks are being held with him in this regard.

Reports from Beirut today said that the decrees regarding the formation of the new Lebanese Cabinet did not include accepting the resignation of Shafiq al-Wazzan's cabinet. The reports added this indicates that the door is still open for amending the new Cabinet.

Four Soldiers 'Slightly Injured' East of Tyre
TA301816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Four IDF soldiers were slightly injured this afternoon east of Tyre. An explosive charge which had been planted on the side of the road blew up while an IDF patrol was driving through the site. The IDF forces have begun searching the area.

Arab Sentenced For Unlawful Possession of Arms
TA301424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A young man, a resident of Umm al-Fahm village in the Triangle, Abdul Karim Mahmid, has been sentenced to 18 months in prison and was also given a 30-month suspended sentence, after being convicted of possession of weapons and ammunition without a permit, and of intentionally attempting to cause sabotage. The young man opened fire at an IDF force conducting a search near his village about a year ago, but missed. He asserted in his own defense that he was afraid at the time that someone was planning to break into his home, which is in an isolated location on the outskirts of the village. He also expressed regret for his action.

RPG Fired in Sidon, No Casualties
TA302108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] An RPG was fired in Sand Square in Sidon this evening at an IDF patrol, but there were no casualties.

Frayj Interviewed on Territorial Compromise
TA272007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has rejected the conclusions of a report that said that an Israeli territorial compromise over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is no longer possible. The document was prepared by the West Bank Data Base headed by former Jerusalem Deputy Mayor Meron Benbenisti. It claimed that whatever party comes to power in the Israeli elections, it will not be able to reverse the processes set in motion. Frayj told reporter Jerry Cheslow that he accepted Benbenisti's data on settlements, but still felt negotiations were possible.

[Begin recording] [Frayj] Of the 60 percent of the land that was really taken for settlements, huge towns have been built, large towns have been built. Settlements have been built in a permanent nature, but a political solution is more important than anything else. And, I believe, if the Government of Israel — whichever government is in power — is genuinely interested to have peace with the Palestinian Arabs, it will have to give up the West Bank and Gaza and leave the Palestinian Arabs to live in and establish their homeland there.

[Cheslow] Realistically though, can any negotiations take place with the question of Jerusalem hanging over it?

[Frayj] Jerusalem is a very thorny and very delicate question. I believe it should be left at the end of the agenda and not at the beginning of the agenda. However, Jerusalem must be a gate for peace and not a source of conflict. I agree totally with the figures as quoted by Mr Benbenisti, but the question is: Do we want to have peace or do we have to continue to live in this conflict forever?

[Cheslow] But what Palestinian body has stepped forward and offered itself as a negotiating partner?

[Frayj] Well, what I would like the Palestinian leadership and Palestinian people to do is to offer a Palestinian peace plan, built on the basis of mutual recognition, peaceful coexistence, acceptance of Resolution 242 and to invite Israel to negotiate with us on the basis of 242 for a final and real peace settlement.

[Cheslow] You have in the past said things are at 1 minute to midnight. How far away, as far as you're concerned, is this midnight when annexation will be complete?

[Frayj] Well, I believe we have passed 5 minutes after midnight. However, never in politics is never. And, the Israeli elections will or might decide the political future and the destiny of the people in the Holy Land for the next 50 years if not more. [end recording]

Golan Construction Stopped, Funds Lacking
TA301429 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 10

[Report by correspondents in the north Shim'on Weiss and David Ehrlich]

[Text] There were only 40 housing starts last year in all the 30 settlements on the Golan Heights. According to the settlers, this means that the Golan settlements will only be able to absorb one family per settlement next year. Construction has totally halted in Qazrin in the last 8 months.

In a news conference yesterday, representatives of the Golan settlers harshly criticized government ministers and officials for their apathy and for the total freeze on the development of Golan Heights settlements. According to the head of the Ramat Hagolan Regional Council, Eytan Lis, Construction and Housing Ministry Director General Asher Winer has recently issued an order to stop signing development contracts for construction on the Golan Heights. Lis added that Defense Minister Moshe

Arens has to this day not made good on his promise of over 18 months ago to work on establishing a security plant on the Golan Heights.

The settlers added that the issue of tourism in the area has been put on the back burner, and that while large sums of money are allocated for the beach promenades in Tel Aviv, tourism sites on the Golan Heights are not being developed at all.

"Some 8,000 settlers, 30 settlements and a total freeze on development and housing are currently facing the Syrian declarations of war," Lis noted.

David Ehrlich adds:

The settlers in Qiryat Arb'a have decided to send a letter to all Herut Center members asking them to intervene in favor of resuming the allocation of funds for construction and development. They argue that allocations have been frozen for a long time and have adversely affected settlement enterprises.

The settlers decided to invite the Herut Center members to spend Independence Day with them and to see for themselves the situation in the field. The settlers will ask them to exert pressure on the Herut ministers to resume the allocation of funds.

HA'ARETZ Commentary on West Bank Annexation

TA291645 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr 84 p 9

[Commentary by Avraham Schweitzer: "The Ash-Shuf Precedent Applies To the West Bank"]

[Text] If Dr Miron Benvenisti is right that the annexation of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District has been completed, this means that a revolutionary change has gone undetected in this part of the Middle East: There is no longer a Palestinian problem as conceived since the establishment of the State of Israel in terms of an independent state west of the Jordan River, no longer a question of the eastern border, and in effect no longer a question of setting up settlements to guarantee Israeli rule on the other side of the Green Line. If Dr Benvenisti is right, the question Israel must tackle from now on is the absorption of about 1 million Arabs into the political and social system of the state stretching from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River.

We said undetected because the Israeli public — and, by implication, its leadership, which has declared that its goal is annexation — has never had to deal with the problems involved in turning a military-occupied territory into a civilian area. Foremost among these problems are the civil rights of the inhabitants, whether to uphold them according to the norms prevailing in pre-1967 Israel, or to negate part or all of them as if occupation were still in effect. The implications of the answer to this fundamental question leave unanswered other questions stemming from the fact that as a result of the annexation Israel would become a state with a Jewish majority and an Arab minority at a ratio of 2 to 1.

There are at least two reasons to doubt the validity of Dr Benvenisti's opinion. One is that at least half the Israeli population does not consciously wish for the above-mentioned change and rejects its implications. Presumably, to this half should be added another sizeable number of people who, if confronted by this choice and after having properly grasped its implications, would reject annexation because it threatens the current state of affairs.

These doubts intensify in view of Benvenisti's statement that the settlements — except for those along the Green Line which are actually extensions of Israeli towns and villages — have been a failure. What remains of his argument to justify the statement that we have passed the point-of-no-return are the psychological facts, the habit and momentum stemming from the fact that occupation has been in effect for over 15 years. However, without disputing the strength of habit and momentum as policy-makers, it should be noted that they are neither the only, nor the strongest designers of policy.

Commonsense and a look at the history of mankind corroborate this fact. History is a long tale of changes, of overcoming habit and momentum. In many cases, and perhaps in all of them, changes are not dictated by the circumstances of our existence but rather prompted in anticipation of positive results. One illustration is the peace treaty with Egypt. In this case, Israel gave up very important strategic and economic assets it had been holding from 1967 until 1979 in exchange for a promise that Egypt would quit the hostile circle of Arab countries. We have yet to see whether Israel proceeded rightly or not. The very fact that peace was established shows that habit and momentum are limited in their political effect.

Hence, the question is whether a situation has to continue forever just because it exists; and the answer is no. Another question that must be asked is whether there are reasons — judging by the example of the peace treaty with Egypt these need not be of a materialistic nature — to change Israel's current position regarding Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. If these reasons exist, is there the political preparedness — as in the case of the peace treaty with Egypt — to take the necessary measures to bring about this change?

The Labor Party argues that the reasons for such a change — the wish to keep Israel a Jewish state and to maintain its democratic nature — and the political preparedness to bring it about definitely exist. If that is the case, the public — half of which, as noted does not want annexation — is entitled to urge the Labor Party to promise as early as in the upcoming election campaign, that if it comes to power it will do away with what appears to be an advanced process of annexation, as the first step to the cancellation of annexation itself and to its replacement with another arrangement on the eastern border. Such a promise must be firm and unconditional, or else it will not be persuasive. After all, the Labor Party was in power during 10 of the 17 years of occupation, and what it did during that period does not substantially differ from what the Likud has been doing in later years.

There is no need to elaborate on the difficulties entailed in terminating the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Arranging the future of the settlements established in those areas is but one difficulty, although the most burdensome of them because of its emotional nature. However, what is actually more

onerous is King Husayn's inability or unwillingness to take part in negotiations with Israel that do not guarantee an absolute withdrawal, including a retreat from East Jerusalem. It is hard to tell whether this is his final word. However, if the Labor Party wants to persuade the public that it is determined to terminate occupation and rid Israel of 1 million people, who may be ready to cooperate as citizens of an Arab state but who refuse to live under alien rule, it must not make this conditional on King Husayn's agreement to sign a formal peace treaty in exchange for the evacuation of the territories.

The precedent has now been set for a unilateral withdrawal based on military considerations from an area whose occupation, when all is said and done, is no longer desirable. This refers to the Ash-Shuf area which was evacuated following a political and military assessment of the situation. There is no substantial difference between evacuating an area in the north and in the east, if two conditions are met: If its maintenance is more costly than its military value, and if a military force can enter the area and supervise it according to Israeli standards. It is easier to meet these conditions than to muster the courage to ponder them and declare out loud that we are striving to accomplish them. However, without daring one, obviously has no chance of finding solutions to complicated problems.

Egyptian Consul in Elat Returns From Cairo

TA301211 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Egyptian consul in Elat, who returned to Cairo about 2 weeks ago after an Israeli yacht was secretly salvaged from (Ras al-Burqa) in Egyptian territory, returned to Israel yesterday.

It has been learned that the Egyptian consul held a meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian foreign minister, to decide future actions in regard to this issue.

Egypt Stops Scientists From Attending Conference

TA300802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Haifa — Egyptian scientists were prevented by their government from attending an international aquatic congress that opened at the Oceanographic Institute here yesterday. More than 100 scientists from 20 countries are participating.

Professor Tommy Berman, chairman of the Group for Aquatic Primary Productivity, which organized the meeting said that when he visited Egypt last month, his counterparts there expressed their eagerness to attend.

Israel and Egypt are working on a joint project — under an American-sponsored AID [Agency for International Development] programme — to assess the fishing potential off their respective coasts. Three or four Egyptian scientists involved in the project were expected to attend.

State of Peace With Egypt Analyzed

TA271123 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Apr 84 p 11

[Commentary by Poles: "How To Melt a Frozen Peace"]

[Text] Two years after the completion of the Sinai Peninsula evacuation, there are many complaints here about the "cold peace" between Egypt and Israel. It is as though we are saying: "It was not for this child that we prayed." It is quite true: There is room for disappointment. We must take care, however, not to be pulled along by political moods. Heaven did not decree that peace with Egypt must be a "real" peace as opposed to an absence of fighting.

Let us lay aside the claim that the coldness now characterizing bilateral relations is the final proof for everyone who spoke against the 1978 Camp David agreements and the 1979 peace treaty, for everyone who refrained from supporting them, or even voted against them. Those who make this claim are enjoying the current situation because it confirms their predictions, in their view. If they have joined the choir of the disappointed, they did so more because they want, now too, to strike back at all those who support the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty, than because they are concerned about the continuation of the tension between Jerusalem and Cairo.

In contrast to this, we must take seriously the views of those who at that time welcomed Anwar as-Sadat's invitation to Jerusalem, his appearance there, and the documents that ultimately resulted from this. From having been supporters of the rapprochement with Egypt, they have become, not exactly opponents, but skeptics who lean toward an acceptance of the current unsatisfactory situation; some of them expressing regret, and some of them shrugging their shoulders, as though to say: "There is nothing to be done."

People from this school of thought reached their pessimistic view mainly against the background of Anwar as-Sadat's murder. That murder is being interpreted as proof that no Arab leader who dares to break the circle of enmity surrounding Israel can be sure that he will not be assassinated: This is what happened to King 'Abdallah, to As-Sadat, and also to As-Sartawi. These people's bitter fate should teach us that there is no chance that the Jewish state will succeed in breaking the siege around it; all that is left for us is to hope that we will be able to carry on despite this siege.

As for Egypt, we cannot expect it to be interested in moving toward us again; it obtained most of what it wanted — the end of the Israeli conquest of the Sinai — and if there is no Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv, but only a charge d'affaires in the embassy, we can also live with this situation. If we examine the chain of events, we must say that it is not all our fault. The Egyptian diplomats acted with too much intransigence in the negotiations over how autonomy will appear to the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: they wanted to define autonomy in a way that it could serve as the basis for an independent Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan. The Camp David agreements stipulated an interim period at the end of which all the options for a permanent solution would remain open.

It was Egypt that caused the temporary cessation of the negotiations, gambling on President Jimmy Carter's reelection. Israel cannot be severely criticized for having found a more attentive ear in the new U.S. President.

On the other hand, the responsibility for the failure of the autonomy talks falls on both Israel and Egypt, and our share is no less than Cairo's. As soon as Menahem Begin gave the ministerial committee headed by Dr Yosef Burg the task of representing Israel in the negotiations, and Moshe Dayan was clever enough to understand that the prime minister did not want to put the issue in his hands, it was clear that Israel was aiming at using autonomy as a lever by which to bind the territories so tightly that there would be no permanent solution other than attachment to the State of Israel. It is no wonder that the Egyptians wanted to stop this. More and more it can be seen that Mr Begin agreed to return the Sinai in order to win a free hand in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. The Egyptians then felt they had been cheated.

In these circumstances As-Sadat found it difficult to soften the opposition of the other Arab countries to his courageous moves, and his prediction that they would all be convinced that he had taken the right line was found to be a mistake. The Arabs did not go, ashamed, to Cairo; it was Cairo that was forced to try to "return to the Arab fold."

This Egyptian policy has aroused anger here, but what do we have to complain about in this? As-Sadat, after all, did not authorize Israel to dictate to Egypt its foreign policy. If As-Sadat was mistaken when he assessed that the Arab camp's opposition would not last long, because Egypt's importance could be expected to overcome the hesitant and the opponents, those in Israel who thought that Egypt, in the final analysis, was not concerned about the Palestinians, but only about the return of the Sinai, were also mistaken. The Lebanese war also exposed the charge in Egypt that Israel gained more from the peace treaty than Cairo.

As-Sadat wanted to appear as a man of vision who could span the full Arab-Israeli gap; Menahem Begin, in contrast to him, panicked at the prospect that the peace treaty with Egypt could be intended to serve as an opening for other, similar agreements. The former prime minister was reluctant to regard the peace withEgypt as a first stage in a political campaign that was to lead to Israel's acceptance by all its enemy-neighbors, an objective that could have justified further concessions than those he was prepared for on the southern border. As long as Begin's successors persist in this line, there is no chance of the frozen peace with Egypt melting.

The Egyptian leadership is mistaken if it thinks that manifestations of friendship for the Israeli opposition will have an effect on the Israeli voting public: No nation wants a foreign nation to tell it how to vote in an election. We ourselves should understand, however, that the freeze in our relations with the greatest of the Arab countries demands an initiative from us; it is not sufficient for us to declare that Israel is prepared to resume the autonomy talks in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

The meaning given to the agreements by Menahem Begin — however it can be explained according to rules of the dictionary, grammar, and composition — cannot bring us closer to a political solution; personal autonomy for the Arabs of the territories, while negating any authority regarding the territories themselves and what occurs in them, will not be accepted by any Egyptian Government. And if the prime minister is interested in a meeting with the Egyptian president, he must know that he will have to prove to his interlocutor by actions that Israel is reducing its temporary presence in southern Lebanon to the minimum necessary to guarantee peace in the Galilee.

The current government is exhibiting satisfaction at the absence of U.S. pressure and is counting on the fact that it will not be renewed, at all, or not before next year. It may be right in this expectation; but nothing can be taken for granted. This rigidity is apparent even to many who tend to think there is no room for any move before the election. [sentence as published] But nowhere is it written that every political thought should be concealed because a Knesset election is to be held in another 3 months. At one time peace with Egypt was attractive because it opened up the hope that it would signal the beginning of the elimination of the pan-Arab siege; if we content ourselves with its partial elimination, there is no certainty that this achievement will last for any length of time.

Further Report on Frontline Summit Communique
EA301222 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
0400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Arusha — Leader of the Frontline States have reaffirmed their total support for the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa. In their 1-day meeting which ended in Arusha yesterday, the leaders reviewed latest developments in southern Africa.

In a communique issued at the end of their meeting, they again appealed to the international community and all organizations to give moral, material, and diplomatic support to the liberation movements in southern Africa. They again rejected any linkage of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola. They reiterated that the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 345 is the only basis for the independence of Namibia.

The leaders condemned racist south Africa aggression against neighboring states.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere, was attended by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Quett Masire of Botswana, Dos Santos of Angola and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Ndugu Robert Mugabe. The president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Ndugu Oliver Tambo, and the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, also attended the meeting.

Urge Mandela's Release by RSA
MB301710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Frontline States yesterday exhorted by the South African Government to begin talks with the high-ranking leader of the ANC in South Africa Nelson Mandela, and other representatives of the South African people who are kept in prisons.

In a final communique published after the meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, the Frontline States stated that the prerequisite for the realization of the talks would be Nelson Mandela's unconditional release from prison, and an end to house arrests and political banning. These conditions should also apply to all other political prisoners.

According to the document, the leaders of the Frontline States examined the Lusaka Accord between the People's Republic of Angola and South Africa, and expressed hope that South Africa will observe the accord on the withdrawal of its troops from the Angolan territory. The leaders of the Frontline States also exchanged views on the Nkomati Accord.

President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this afternoon.

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Returns From Hungary, CSSR

LD282102 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, returned home this afternoon following an official visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

LIBYA

Qadhdhafi: Country 'Prepared To Withdraw' From Chad

AB301925 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 30 Apr (AFP) — Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated that his country is prepared to withdraw its troops from Chad in order to rid France of any pretext for maintaining a military presence there.

"If the Libyan presence in Chad serves as a pretext for the presence of French troops in that country," Col al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview with the French television Channel One telecast on Monday evening, "I declare that we are ready to withdraw from Chad so that there no longer exists any justification for the French Government, vis-a-vis French public opinion, to maintain a military contingent there."

Recalling that a French plane had "already been shot down" in Chad and that "several soldiers" had been killed there, Col al-Qadhdhafi added: "The high cost incurred by the French Government in the desert, in the sands, and in the forests of Chad without any gain for Chad or for France must be taken into account."

Last week at the National Assembly, Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs, refuted allegations that France has "mired itself" in Chad, adding: "Are the Libyans not more seriously mired than we are in this great northern desert?"

Other sources concur that the Libyans in this northern part of Chad have in fact suffered many rebuffs from the local people as well as from some elements of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] who have begun to disapprove of the "Libyanization" of the region in which they are operating. For its part, Ndjamena has reported that several dissidents have rallied themselves to the government of President Hissein Habre.

Concerning the perspective of a political settlement in Chad, Col al-Qadhdhafi stated that President Habre did not have "the quality to rule all of Chad," and declared that GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei was "prepared to make some concessions." According to the leader of the Libyan revolution, "we must look for a third man." "But," he added, "we will not impose an agreement with Goukouni. We know that Habre will not agree and that he will be the accused, the condemned person. Habre is the obstacle to unity in Chad; he is the obstacle in the path of peace. He is the one who is causing France to be mired in Chad."

UK Home Secretary Told What To Expect in UK Bureau

LD301748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Apr (JANA) — The intellectual ideological weekly *AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*, which is published by the committees, issued in today's edition an article discussing and analyzing the siege of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London by the British oppressive authorities. The article is entitled "The Bureau of Nuclear Bombs."

It said: In front of a number of journalists and international news agencies' correspondents, in front of a row of microphones, and with the attendance of the representatives of the CIA, the Zionist Mosad, and representatives of the Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali, Omani, Jordanian, and Iraqi Embassies in the British capital, and also the personal representative of the future president, Yasir 'Arafat — in front of all these, the news informs us, the British home secretary is preparing to stand on a platform in St James's Square at a press conference after the British police storm the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London and search it, using their detectives, clubs, dogs, and agents, after the departure of the members of the Bureau and their return to the Jamahiriyah. He will then announce to the public the finding of piles of Libyan weapons inside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau, according to his expectations and calculations and the expectations of his detectives and spies.

Therefore, we would like to assure him and save the home secretary some of his time, and also those who are preparing to surround him — those mouthpieces of reactionary and imperialist regimes — we would like to advise them to evacuate the area close to the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in St James's Square because there are a number of large storage places inside it which contain millions of metric tons of nuclear weapons, huge quantities of chemical weapons such as paralyzing gases and nerve gases, and several thousand missiles and rockets with murderous nuclear warheads. All these were put inside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau as part of the Jamahiriyah's stategy of strategic reply and to confront the fixed and movable American bases in Britain, which are widespread in every British town and village, particularly the Greenham Common base, which is the principal storage place for cruise missiles, as well as Welford base, 90 miles west of London, and Molesworth base, near Cambridge; and to confront the bases of the submarines that carry American missiles with nuclear warheads in the British Isles, which were included in a report of the British Ministry of Defense issued in April 1983 that contained a complete list of American bases on British territories with figures and positions about the 75 American bases in Britain. This report refuted British media reports that the figure mentioned by the government is not true. The truth is that there are 165 American military bases and departments in Britain, which range from huge airbases, headquarters for American naval, land and air commanders, communications centers, intelligence centers, ammunitions stores, [word indistinct] stations, scores of shooting ranges, not less than 14 emergency military hospitals, 5 storage dumps, 2 bases suitable for storing nuclear weapons, and 30 annexes of the U.S. Air Force.

British journalist Duncan Campbell stated in particular in an article that the damage that might occur to the country in case of war is due mainly to the presence of the American bases here

in Britain. As evidence he quoted in his article British Labor MP Bob Cryer, who asked the British Government to present a complete list of the American bases in Britain, and he quoted the reply of the Defense Secretary in the Callaghan government in 1977 to a question in the British House of Commons, in which he said: "The reception of U.S. forces is possible in more than 100 places where these forces have defense facilities, and in more than [word indistinct] other places in the UK." Since Britain is occupied to this extent and is controlled to this amazing extent by the Americans, we have the right like anybody else to take our share in the occupation.

The newspaper added: We reaffirm the advice to the British home secretary and his government to keep away, himself and his men, from St James's Square, to evacuate London and its streets and to quickly distribute protective clothes against atomic and bacteriological weapons to the people of London, as there are countless atomic, hydrogen, and neutron bombs inside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau like those tested by the United States at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which obliterated these cities in Japan entirely during World War II and which are capable of obliterating entire British cities at any time. We also inform him that inside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London there are thousands of metric tons of bombs similar to those tested by America against the unarmed Vietnamese people, so that he may be cautious. The British secretary should also search for a quick plan to get out of this predicament in which his government has fallen. He should bring hundreds of international journalists and correspondents to cover this atomic discovery and these terrrorist stores, so that he may also be granted Reagan's peace award and thus whitewash his dark wrinkled face before his lady master and benefactor, Margaret Thatcher.

The latest British aggressions against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London constituted the final card which the Reagan administration and its Western colonies tried to play a few days before the preliminary round of the U.S. election campaign. Following this aggression a consensus has emerged that Reagan and the old members of his government have misplayed this card with which they tried to push Europe toward making a collective decision to deal an abortive blow against the Jamahiriyah. Reagan recently approved the need to deal preemptive strikes against liberation movements and progressive and socialist countries outside the United States; *THE LOS ANGELES TIMES* recently cited Washington officials as stating that it has been decided to form military units to fight revolutionary countries outside the United States, foremost the Jamahiriyah, following the defeat of the U.S. and NATO forces in Lebanon, and that Reagan has issued orders for the widening of information-gathering on the revolutionary countries and liberation movements and for the consolidation of security measures at American establishments in the world.

Reagan thereby strives to involve Europe and to push it toward dealing a losing strike against the Jamahairiyah, as he believes that this would restore his shaken and declining popularity following the invasion of Lebanon and Grenada and the defeat of his agents in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua; compensate him for his losses there; and secure American interests in the Arab homeland, represented by the protection of many affiliated dictatorships in the region, such as the Egyptian, Sudanese, Omani, Somali, Jordanian and Iraqi regimes; and the protection of multinational companies and Western military bases, foremost American ones, in such a way that a lightning strike against the Jamahiriyah would constitute compensation in the form of political and propagandist gains which he believes would raise his dwindling election chances.

The United States, it seems, is betting on the incident concerning the People's Bureau and is putting pressure on the British Government to sever relations with the Jamahiriyah as a prelude to a strike of a kind capable of creating a justification for an American strike against the Libyan people, for which Reagan, his followers, and gangs of the Zionist entity have tried very much to find conditions to justify such a strike during the period of Reagan's presidency. But the imperialists should thoroughly understand that the Jamahiriyah is not Grenada or the Malvinas. Any unilateral severing of relations increases the American and Zionist hegemony over the British land and economy and enables them to station more nuclear missiles in Britain.

AZ-ZAIF AL-AKHDAR stressed that by all criteria the British are the losers for severing relations and America is the winner. It is known that the winner is responsible for events that made the profit for him. Thatcher has done this for Reagan, who gave her the role of the hero in this "movie," and she is implementing this while shaking in order to confirm that she is one of his cows. And because Reagan's second, British wife, Margeret Thatcher, finds it difficult to disagree with her husband's views, directives, and constant advice, she has fulfilled all that he has asked her to do in respect for his old age and in remembrance of his youth, which he spent in the fields among the American calves and cows.

What happened in Britain — besieging our People's Bureau, the harassment, terrorizing and arresting of Arab Libyan students in Britain, in addition to harassment of the rest of the Libyan citizens — is a criminal act and an exposed comedy played by old, aged actors and actresses, at the forefront of whom are Reagan and Thatcher. They wanted to prove to the world, as Thatcher is doing today, that the old British hyena, despite her artificial limbs, artificial teeth and her cassette-recorded roar, is still the master of the world on which the sun never sets. Times have changed. The age of empires, kingdoms, republics, councils, colonies, lords, and spheres of influence and hegemony has changed to the age of free masses which possess power, wealth, and arms through the basic people's conferences.

The British home secretary will enter the People's Bureau with his forces and dogs, and he will faint. He will not believe what he will find while standing in the first room of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau. Following the storming of the Bureau, aided by the police, reports will confirm to him that there is nothing inside the Bureau except a picture of the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, a number of Green Books in the Arabic and English languages, and pictures of a number of cultural achievements, factories, schools, fields, hospitals, and so forth, achieved thanks to the Great 1 September Revolution. In addition, he will find the fingerprints of the revolutionary force which stood fast for more than a week without being frightened or intimidated by the remnants of the empire on which the sun has set.

The home secretary is shivering, choking, unable to stand erect, leaning on one of the building's walls while looking toward a number of his officers in one of the passages and shouting: Is it conceivable that there are no Libyan arms...what a waste...what a catastrophe has befallen us. While looking at is officers one moment and at his watch at another, his companions from the American intelligence agency and the Zionist Mosad are waiting for his men to complete their meticulous search in the hope that his wish might be realized, so that he might leave as a hero to prolong the his stay in the post as home secretary, as a skillful executioner, prison warden, and a terrorist, articulate in initiating the means of oppression suppression and murder.

The paper concluded its article by saying:

After his men complete their search without finding anything, he will again shout vigorously, tear his clothes and emerge from the Bureau completely naked, saying: You see, we have lost everything and Al-Qadhdhafi has lost nothing; I will report to you later with new American orders and directives for us.

He will return to the Home Office, his dinner having been spoiled and his balance disturbed, dragging behind him the spoils of defeat, like any defeated soldier returning from a battle when no journalist will pay any attention to him. This minister and his government have tried to make the Jamahiriyah the hook on which his government was attempting to hang its economic crises, its social crimes and its political feuds. They consider the Jamahiriyah responsible for what is taking place in British society, such as the demonstration against the deployment of nuclear missiles and the workers' mutinies against the exploitative businessmen.

British Embassy Searched in 'Reciprocal' Act

LD011023 Tripoli JANA in English 0931 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban [as received], 1 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On the order of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the British Embassy in Tripoli has been entered into and searched on a reciprocal basis, as the British police had forcefully broken into the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London violating all international laws and norms, and creating a dangerous precedent in the sphere of foundations and norms of international law.

With this precedent the British Government has affirmed the falsehood of its democratic allegations and its bragging of respect of law, as its forceful break into the Libyan Arab People's Bureau is considered a flagrant violation of Vienna convention for diplomatic relations.

Official Denies British Newsmen Detained in Tripoli

NC010835 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, May 1 (AFP) — Muhammad ar-Ruwaymi, director of Libya's Overseas Information Service, today denied that two British journalists had been held for 22 hours at the airport here over the weekend before being expelled Sunday.

He said that the correspondents of the *SUN* and *DAILY EXPRESS* had arrived at Tripoli airport from Malta on Saturday evening without an entry visa. They had made no attempt to contact the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Valletta or warn Libyan officials of their arrival.

Mr Ar-Ruwaymi said that the two journalists came here "when the whole affair had ended," after the British diplomats had left the country on Friday, and Libyan diplomats had left London. He pointed out that since the crisis had started between the two countries a number of foreign journalists, including British, had been allowed to enter Libya, some without visas, and permitted to stay.

The *SUN* and *DAILY EXPRESS* journalists were themselves responsible for staying at the airport for 22 hours because "they could easily have left earlier in the same plane that brought them."

Sudanese Government Said Unable To Control Situation

LD301729 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday, a state of emergency was announced in Sudan. News on the current situation there has been contradictory, and it points to the occurrence of serious disturbances as a result of strong public anger, which led to the announcement of the state of emergency throughout the country until further notice. We present the following report:

The situation in Sudan has become more critical. The ruling regime admits it does not trust even people close to it. The news from Sudan points to an escalation of public rebellion, despite the secrecy of the regime. The rebellion escalated; the regime lost its nerve and yesterday announced the state of emergency throughout Sudan. It is apparent that it does not hold control except in the capital, Khartoum. The situation is out of control as a result of the growth of the popular Sudanese revolution over broad areas of Sudan.

Events confirm that the attitudes of the regime toward the U.S. Government and the Egyptian regime have been of no benefit. It may receive promise of encouragement and support, but nobody is ready to defend a regime which is running at high speed toward a bottomless pit from falling into it, especially the U.S. Government, which has set earlier precedents with its agents throughout the world.

Yesterday's announcement of the state of emergency means that matters have reached a stage at which it is difficult to control events in Sudan. This was confirmed by yesterday's speech by Numayri, in which he announced the adoption of oppressive measures to control the deteriorating situation. SUNA reported that the head of the ruling regime has adopted several resolutions; other resolutions will be issued soon aimed at restoring the dignity to a regime which has lost its legitimacy and failed its people because of its bad behavior. The Sudanese masses and the Army are angry because of the regime's submissiveness toward the U.S. Government and Zionism, and they are struggling for the removal of a regime which is on its deathbed.

The announcement of the state of emergency might be the last weapon used by this regime to delay its inevitable collapse. This is confirmed by the Numayri's order to the Army to go into the streets and squares in a desperate attempt to control the angry Sudanese masses; according to this decision, the Armed Forces are responsible for preserving what he calls order in the country. He has given the soldiers the authority of the police force. The decision specifies that all the actions taken by the soldiers against the Sudanese masses should be considered as if they are taken by the police force, and gives them authority to detain people on suspicion charges alone.

The head of the ruling regime in Sudan admits that the situation in the country is bad and describes what Sudan is facing now as a critical stage. He says that the popular revolutionary activities working toward removing him are escalating continuously and that the series of disturbances and strike are increasing daily.

As proof that Numayri has lost confidence in those who are close to him, he has admitted that certain people within his regime have worked against him and that a number of parties have met to organize his removal.

The announcement of a state of emergency is not the solution for Sudan's chronic political and economic problems. It will not stop the erroneous practices of the regime, which are represented by bribes and corruption in all the departments of state, but it might lead to the collapse of the Sudanese regime, as it did with the shah of Iran, who did not benefit from announcing a state of emergency.

The solution which the Sudanese people want and desire to implement is for Numayri to leave the government to the people so they can decide their own destiny, as Numayri has failed to direct the government since his coming to power. To prove the failure of the regime, it suffices to note that 15 coups have been implemented against it; during this period the general situation became worse and the political and economic situation deteriorated. REUTER described Sudan as one of the poorest countries of the world, while the inflation rate has become very high. KUNA commented on the announcement of the state of emergency by saying that it reflects an explosion in the internal situation.

News concerning the current situation in Sudan is contradictory. There is news about serious disturbances as a result of the strong popular anger which led Numayri to announce the state of emergency.

Sudanese Officials Work for 'Zionist Intelligence'

LD301104 Tripoli JANA in English 0928 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 30, April 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The regime of hireling Numayri is covering up for a big scandal in which the head of the government, his assistant and top military officers are involved and which is related to the Zionist intelligence network.

AL-NASHRA Arabic magazine published in Cyprus and covering liberation movement news said that informed Sudanese sources in Khartoum informed it that 12 Sudanese Army officers of different ranks have been uncovered as linked to Zionist intelligence services. Although their involvement has been reported to the Supreme Command of the Army and to Numayri in person no measures have been taken against them so far. This had several officers and soldiers to threaten to resign from the Army if those who have been proved to be agents of the enemy are not punished. It is worth mentioning that news that has been recently circulated confirmed that stooge Numayri's regime was in collusion with Zionist intelligence in facilitating the operations to smuggle out Jews from Ethiopia to occupied Palestine through Sudan. 'Umar at-Tayyib, the first vice-president of stooge Numayri, himself supervised the operation in exchange for a massive financial reward in hard currency.

Masses Stage March To Confirm People's Authority

LD301825 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Ajdabiya, Rajab 30, April 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Ajdabiya Basic People's Congress yesterday took to the streets of the city in a massive march of unity to confirm people's authority and their determination to resolutely defend it and realise more historical civilisational transformations on the land of Al Fatih.

Thousands of participants in this march toured the streets of the city carrying revolutionary slogans which embody the free will of the masses, their determination to build the masses society in which authority, wealth and arms are in the hands of the people and to resist and retailate against all enemies of the people's authority. Also participating in this massive march were soldiers, policemen, vanguards of the armed people, educational camps and school students who all confirmed the eternal unity with the Great Al Fatih Revolution and its leader revolutionary thinker Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They further reaffirmed their firm determination to herald the third universal theory and its radical solutions to realise the final emancipation from all tools of oppression, exploitation, dictatorship and fascism.

The masses then issued a statement in which they emphasised that what has been taking place in the Libyan Arab land since the morning of 1 September 1969, the April 7 student revolution, the liquidation of the dirty reactionary right-wing elements in universities and the [word indistinct] within the security system concerned with the protection of the citizen is a matter of major importance through which the masses awareness of the real implementation of direct people's democracy is confirmed. It also gives evidence of the masses' ability to rebuild the masses' society according to the national bases on whch the theory of final emancipation from all forms of exploitation and oppression are based.

The statement also said that this beautiful picture which embodies the unity of the popular masses with their Armed Forces is the great force that would protect the new radical socialist transformation that made "the house to its inhabitant, made individuals partners, made land the property of everyone, weapons the right of all people and wealth the property of everyone".

It further said that Libyan Arab Armed Forces which made the great historical event on the morning of 1 September 1969 and which in one blow destroyed the bases of the dirty monarchic regime and the remnants of the society of oppression and exploitation, that of unjust relations, these forces which paved the way to the popular revolution confirm their absolute commitment, through their sacred unity with the masses and the real forces of revolution, to build the society of the masses, that of justice and equality, and pledge to the leader to continue on the path towards entrenching the civilisational transformations heralded by the third universal theory. They also pledge that they will remain forever faithful to the eternal principles.

The statement then reaffirmed the popular masses' and armed forces' readiness at any time to head towards suicidal missions to implement the death order against all those who allow themselves to harm people's authority, the masses' gains and achievements within the country and abroad. The masses also reaffirmed their support to the leader's directions during the Hay al-Andalus Basic People's Congress discussions last Thursday.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Congratulates Chernenko on Election

LD281431 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan has sent a congratulations telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the text of which follows:

Your Excellency Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

We express to you our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. We are confident that upon assuming office in the USSR the policy you will pursue will contribute effectively to the establishment of further world peace and justice. The USSR represents an effective force in the international arena. If this force gives it established rights, this increases its responsibilities for preserving principles and values which form the genuine and common heritage of all mankind.

The difficulties facing the world in its progress are increasing daily. Your wisdom and experience and your knowledge of problems offer the best guarantee that your country's control of science and technology, of which you are rightfully proud, will be in the service of everybody's progress in order to build an edifice of a better world free of injustice and inequality.

Mr Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, please accept our highest regards.

Saudi Ambassador to U.S. Ends Brief Visit

LD302025 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, Apr 30 (MAP) — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi ambassador to the United states and emissary of King Fahd, left Saturday at the end of a short visit to Morocco.

During this visit, Prince Bandar was received by King Hassan II.

SUDAN

Numayri Issues Emergency State Regulations

JN301045 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2110 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Paragraphing and numbering throughout as received]

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Apr (SUNA) — After taking cognizance of Article 111 of the Constitution and in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the 1939 Defense Law in Sudan, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued emergency state regulations for 1984 under which the persons he appoints shall be given the necessary authority to carry out the prerogatives entrusted to them by these regulations.

Under these regulations the delegation of the appropriate authorities shall cover the soldiers of the People's Armed Forces, the police, security forces and all civil service employees and their representatives to whom the president of the Republic assigns duties or who receive instructions from a competent authority.

The emergency state regulations issued by the president of the Republic shall enter into force as of the date of their signing and until the termination of the state of emergency.

The regulations stipulated that whenever they are asked to do so, all persons shall present all the information they have in their possession and which the competent authority deems to be necessary for public safety.

Under these regulations or any order issued in accordance with these regulations, all persons who are asked to present any information shall not present any he knows to be false or has no valid reason to believe is untrue. All persons are also banned from causing rebellion, sedition, or a state of dissatisfaction among the ground, air, and naval forces, or the air defense forces; and from inflicting any damage to railroads and other communications routes; to telecommunications lines or any other lines of communication; and to any war materiel or civilian buildings and public installations.

B. All persons are banned from causing sedition or a state of discontent among the civilian population.

The competent authority or any other person it delegates shall have the right to enter any building, property, or land, irrespective of its nature.

In accordance with an order issued by the competent authorities, the competent authority may order the transfer of all or some of the vehicles, boats, ships, aircraft, beasts of burden, foodstuffs,

fuel, and equipment of any type, and all or some of the various types of equipment located in the area defined by the order to any other area or areas determined by the order and in the manner and time it specifies.

The competent authority shall have the right to impound any means of transport and to ask any person to submit a report pertaining to any he may own, in his possession or at his disposal, as required by the competent authority. It also shall have the right to ask any person who owns, has in his possession, or has the right to dispose of these means to put all or part of them at its disposal in accordance with its instructions and the conditions it believes to be suitable, and to hand them over to it or to any person or persons it appoints for this purpose. The competent authority shall have the right also to order a review of the report.

Any person or party empowered to supply water, electricity, heat, or power when asked by the competent authority must supply with water, electricity, heat or power any plant, building, camp, or building owned by the government or in its possession which is used for purposes linked to public safety. This person or party must complete the work and provide the services requested by the competent authority either in person or through any other person or party.

The competent authority or any person it empowers shall have the following rights:

A. To impound any weapons, ammunition, or supplies of any kind.

B. To request any person to submit a report pertaining to the weapons, ammunition, and supplies owned, in his possession, or at his disposal as required by the competent authority. It shall also have the right to ask any person who owns, has in his possession, or has at his disposal any weapons, ammunition, or supplies to put all or part of them at its disposal in accordance with its instructions and under the conditions it believes to be suitable, and to hand them over to it or to any person or persons it appoints for this purpose. It shall also have the right to ask for a review of this report by persons it will appoint.

The competent authorities shall issue orders to guarantee the safety of any factory, warehouse, project, port, or any other place containing a ship or a vessel, if it considers that such a place should be averted from the danger of fire and other dangers, due to the nature of the materials being manufactured, extracted, delivered, transported, or stored inside it or in an area near such a place for reasons of public safety.

Any person who is found to be in possession of any stored supplies or equipment is contravening the provisions of these regulations, unless he had no knowledge or means of knowing that these supplies or equipment are the supplies or equipment provided for by this article or if he has a reasonable excuse for possession of such supplies or equipment.

The following definitions apply to the above:

1. Stored supplies or equipment shall include all the stored supplies and equipment which has been at any time in the possession of any unit of the People's Armed Forces or any government body, or at any time in the possession of any other person or body with the objective of moving or transporting them to that unit or body.

2. An element is considered in a person's possession if it is in his actual possession or in any house, building, or area, whether open or closed, and whether it is occupied by that person or by any other person with his knowledge or permission, and whether the possession is in his own interests or in the interests of any other person.

The competent authorities by issuing an order shall have the right to order any person within the area indicated by the order to remain in his house at the times indicated by the order.

A. If the competent authority is convinced that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in any manner that violates public security, it shall have the right, upon issuing an order, to prevent that person from residing or entering into an area or areas, and it shall have the right to limit the person's residence and movements in that area. That person must obtain a permit for residing or entering into any area indicated by the order and he must adhere to the conditions pertaining to his residence and limitations of movements and must present himself to the police or any other conditions indicated by the order.

B. The competent authority shall have the right to includewithin the order mentioned in Part A of this article a condition that calls for the agreement of the police to the place of residence chosen by that person, with a provision for notifying the police of his arrival at that place, at the time specified by the order, and not to change the place without prior permission from the competent authority.

A. The competent authorities shall have the right to order any worker to carry out any job which is similar in nature to the work that the worker is accustomed to.

B. All such jobs will be salaried according to the wage scale adopted locally for similar jobs.

The competent authorities shall have the right to appoint one or more persons to censor postal letters. The person appointed in this capacity shall have the right to examine postal cables or letters and to impound any postal cable, letter, document, or item if he sees that conveying the contents of such an item or parts thereof is detrimental or may be detrimental to public safety. He shall also have the right to deem illegible any part of the aforementioned communications items.

A. The competent authorities, or any person it empowers, or any policeman or customs officer shall have the right to demand that any person entering or departing Sudan, or any other person who by virtue of his job may have contact with seamen or passengers of any ships, trains, planes, vehicles, or any other means of transport, present a declaration of written letters, messages, or memoranda, or any written or printed matter in his possession, including any maps and photographs, and hand these over whenever he is asked to do so. The competent authorities or any person it empowers, or any policeman or customs officer shall have the

right to search any luggage to ascertain whether the owner or owners of the luggage are carrying or conveying any letters, messages, memoranda, printed or written matter.

B. The competent authorities or any person it empowers, or any policeman or customs officer shall have the right to examine any letters, messages, memorandums, or printed matter presented to them or found as a result of their search. If such an item is connected with or has an effect on a public safety matters then such items must be submitted to the officer in charge of censorship of postal letters who will treat it like a postal letter.

C. Any person presenting a false report with full awareness of its falseness will be considered as violating the provisions of these regulations.

According to an order it issues, the competent authority shall impose a curfew on any place in Sudan and during the hours it specifies. It shall exclude from this order any person or a group of persons according to the circumstances.

According to an order it issues, the competent authority shall define the time during which any merchandising or business can be carried out and shall specify the places for such activity. According to an order it issues, the competent authority shall close down all or some of the licensed shops in any area that is specified in the order and during the time determined in it.

According to an order it issues, the competent authority shall close down any theater, cinema, or houses of music, dancing, or other places of entertainment if the requirements of public safety or order necessitate such closure. The authority shall take the necessary procedures to execute this order.

A. No unauthorized person shall use official uniforms, medals, or any other uniforms or insignia which the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan approves or grants to the People's Armed Forces or the public security forces, nor any items similar in appearance to official uniforms, medals, or insignia.

B. Upon the issuance of an order, the president of the Republic may ban the use of any official uniforms or insignia or other distinguishing marks.

A. No person shall be allowed to possess, use, prepare for use or sale, or leave in the possession of any other person any type of wireless transmitter or receiver without permission from the competent authority. Such persons shall take into consideration any order that the competent authority issues in thsi regard.

B. During this state of emergency, the competent authority shall cancel any permission to use any of the devices mentioned in Article (A) whose owner violates the provisions of this article. The authority shall be entitled to sieze such sets.

No person shall damage, interfere, or play havoc with any device that is used for wire or wireless transmission, or hamper by other means the use of these devices.

The competent authority or any soldier in the People's Armed Forces or public security shall be entitled to enter any house, building, or any means of transportation if they have any reason to believe that this house, building, or means of transportation is being used for purposes that are contrary to public safety interests or that violate these regulations. They are empowered to seize anything they believe has been and is being used for any of the aforementioned purposes and dispose of it according to an order by the competent criminal court.

When convinced upon receiving a report from the police or any other information conveyed by any person stating that a certain house or building is being used for the aforementioned purposes and by any means that harm public safety, the judges of the competent court shall order either complete closure of these buildings or order them not to be used for purposes prohibited by the order, or order their use only in accordance with the conditions and restrictions contained in this order.

Any policeman or soldier in the People's Armed Forces or public security who is working in a surveillence patrol or in any similar duty shall be entitled to stop any vehicle using public roads if he has any reason to believe that this vehicle is being used for any purpose or by any means that harm public safety. He shall be entitled to check and sieze vehicle and arrest any person in it if he has any reason to believe that this person is using or intends to use the vehicle for any of the aforementioned purposes.

A. Every person must answer any question with all the information he has when he is ordered to do so by any soldier of the People's Armed Forces, or any policeman in the public security or police force working in a surveillence patrol or in any similar duty.

B. According to an order it issues, the competent authority shall order any person or a group of persons to present to it, either verbally or in writing, any information that is defined in this order. Any person shall be ordered to be present at the time and place specified in the order to give the necessary information.

The competent authority or any other person who issues an order in accordance with these regulations must declare it in an appropriate method so that the persons concerned with this order may become aware of it. No person shall have the right to hamper or prevent the publication of any order, announcement, or notification dealing with any military or fiscal measures or regulations enacted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for public safety purposes.

A. Any person who claims that he is acting in accordance with a permit granted under these regulations or for its purposes shall present this permit to any soldier in the Armed Forces, the police, and security forces, and to any custom official who is on a surveillance mission or is on a mission of a similar nature.

B. Any permit granted under these regulations can be cancelled at any time by any person who has the power to cancel this permit.

A. Any person who attends any meeting or participates in any march in any place shall be considered as having committed a violation of the provisions of these regulations.

B. Any meeting or march contravening the provisions of the penal code and penal procedures will be a violation of the provisions of these regulations.

No person or a small group of individuals shall have the right to suspend work for any reason whatsoever, or to call for, instigate, or abet such an act [words indistinct] with the possibility of informing about it.

A. The minister of cooperation, commerce, and supply or the person he delegates shall have the right to impound and supervise any commodities, goods, foodstuffs, or any other materials if he believes it to be a necessary or suitable measure for confronting any group or any danger. The minister or his delegate shall also have the right to order the sale of these commodities, goods, foodstuffs, and other materials, and to dispose of them in the manner he believes to be just and necessary.

A. With the exception of houseservants and persons working for a daily wage, the competent authority shall have the right to order any employee in a utility that provides essential services and who suspends work without written approval from his employer to resume his work under the conditions set forth by the order.

B. After the issuance of such an order and regardless of any request submitted in accordance with Clause C of this article, the employee must respect this order. If he does not do so he will be in violation of these regulations.

C. The employee against whom such an order is issued shall have the right to appeal to the competent provincial judge.

D. An employee's statements to the court may be accompanied by a written statement concerning the reasons for these statements if this matter is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety and to maintain the necessary services.

E. The court shall have the right to uphold, change, or cancel the order of the competent authority.

In accordance with an order he issues, the president of the Republic may establish any auxiliary, special, or support forces from among the volunteers for the performance of any duties that are contained in that order.

In accordance with an order he issues, the president of the Republic may set up emergency courts, entrust them with the judicial tasks he believes to be necessary, and define the procedures for their work.

A. Persons who commit any violations of the provisions of these regulations or the orders issued with respect to them shall be sentenced to prison sentences that may not exceed 10 years. In addition to this, these persons may be liable for fines exceeding 10,000 pounds.

B. If a person commits a crime punishable under these regulations as well as under any other law, the maximum punishment will be applied.

C. The provisions of the penal code on acts of collusion, instigation, and attempted actions shall apply to these regulations in all cases, and the penalty will be the same as the one applicable to contraventions.

Tribunals To Try State of Emergency Violations

JN010955 Khartoum SUNA in English 0937 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 1 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri has announced the formation of emergency tribunals which will (?be made) public soon. Each of the newly formed tribunals will be presided over by (?a judge), with court members drawn from the Army police and prison regular forces. The regional governors have likewise been authorised to form their own emergency tribunals. The court's sessions may be open or secret, and the accused is allowed to bring along his friend.

These courts are equipped with powers to pass and implement all sentences except death sentences, which must be endorsed by the president. They will handle all violations to the state of emergency statute for 1984.

People's Assembly To Debate Emergency Decision

JN301759 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Assembly this morning resumed its meetings in its third ordinary session under Deputy Speaker Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih.

Some members requested that the president's decision on the declaration of the state of emergency and the issuance of the State of Emergency Law for 1984 be submitted to the Assembly for discussion. The Assembly's rapporteur then read the republican decrees, temporary orders, and the laws which were issued during the Assembly's recess. The discussion of the bill concerning the Al-Jazirah Project for 1983 was postponed to another meeting.

The Assembly approved the Foreign Policy Committee's report as submitted by Dr Malik Husayn, chairman of the Committee, on the foreign minister's statement to the Assembly on Sudanese foreign policy. The Assembly will continue its meetings tomorrow morning, Tuesday. The Assembly was in recess since 5 April.

Assembly Approves Policy Report

JN301832 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Assembly has approved a report presented by the Foreign Policy Committee. The report asserts that Sudan's foreign policy is governed by the principles included in the comprehensive political program of the third mandate. The report says that these principles establish the course of the country's foreign policy in the Arab and African arenas, and toward the Islamic community and the nonaligned countries.

The report notes that Sudan's move in the Arab arena aims at clearing the air and closing the Arab ranks. The report also notes

Sudan's stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, in which Sudan supports Iraq, proceeding from its commitment to the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

The report says that Sudan's policy in the African arena aims at ending the African disputes, pacifying tension on the [African] Continent, and increasing political action to support the efforts being exerted to achieve African unity.

The report expresses the importance of explaining the dimensions of the Islamic laws abroad, and notes the role of the Foreign Ministry in confronting the prejudicial propaganda campaigns. The report notes the Foreign Ministry's steps to achieve a just international economic system.

Concluding, the report contains some recommendations, including increasing diplomatic and informational activities in the embassies to explain the dimensions of the Islamic revolution in the country, and the work to achieve an international economic system which liberates trade, covers deficits in the developing countries' balances of payment, and provides these countries with technology to help them to depend on not just exporting raw materials.

The report expresses the satisfaction of the Committee over the decision to open five embassies for Sudan abroad. The Committee expressed hope that the embassies which have been closed in accordance with previous decisions will be reopened.

Numayri Visits Commerce, Supply Ministry
JN301517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — President leader Ja'far Muhammad Numayri became acquainted with the progress of work at the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply during a surprise visit he paid to the Ministry this morning. The president reviewed the record of importers, which shows that 75 importers have been recorded from the beginning of April to 25 April, and that the number of importers has now reached 13,013.

Appoints New Minister
JN301539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri told SUNA after his visit to the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply today that he has appointed Ja'far Hasan Salih, from the Presidential Office, as the central [markaziyah] minister of the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply.

The president added that he has entrusted Ja'far Hasan with complete ministerial authority to adopt all measures to run the Ministry, to stop any tampering with the people's foodstuffs, to enable the citizens to obtain their basic needs, and to reorganize the Ministry in such a way that guarantees fair distribution and prevents those who tamper with the people's rights.

President Ja'far Numayri paid a surprise visit this morning to the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce, and Supply. Through his inspection of the progress of work at the Ministry, the president found out that information and reports were not given at the proper time and in such a way that would guarantee the adoption of decisions at the appropriate time.

The president adopted an immediate decision terminating the services of the director of the minister's office because of his direct responsibility for hiding some important information and reports — a matter which has obstructed the progress of work at the Ministry.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar President Mwinyi Appoints New Cabinet

EA302035 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of Zanzibar and the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, today announced a new cabinet and members of the Revolutionary Council. In the new cabinet, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi has appointed four new ministers and retained seven former ministers. Appointed to the cabinet are:

Honorable Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president; Hon Seif Shariff Hamadi, chief minister; Hon Taymur Salim Juma, finance minister; Hon Hassan Nasoor Moyo, agriculture and livestock minister; Hon (Ishar) Abdallah Khamis, marine, tourism and forestry minister; Hon Enos T. Bilali, commerce and industry minister; Hon Ali Haji Pandu, water works and energy minister.

The deputy ministers are: Ndugu (Rabia) Hamdan, marine, tourism and forestry; Ndugu Ali Mohamed Shoka, commerce and industry; Ndugu Ramadhan Khamis (Msela), water, works and energy.

Before the appointment of the new cabinet, there were 16 ministries. Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi said that the aim of reducing the number of ministries from 16 to 11 was to increase efficiency and reduce government expenditures.

Others are Hon Suleiman Seif Hamad, transport and communications; Hon (Soud) Yusuf Mgeni, education; Hon Maulidi Makame Abdallah, Health; Hon (Kuhsin Abdurahman) Hassan, information, culture and sports; and Hon Mohamed Faki Mohamed, minister of state in the office of the chief minister.

Ministers who lost their posts include the former minister for information, culture and sports, Neugu Issa Mohamed; Ndugu Mohamed Ramia, finance; and Ndugu Hamad Khamis, former minister for national resources and energy.

Those appointed principal secretaries in the ministries are: Ndugu Jaffar Mfaume Ali, Office of the President and the Revolutionary Council; Ndugu Ali Abdallah Suleiman, Planning Commission; Ndugu Mohamed Mwinyi (Mzale), Office of the Chief Minister; Ndugu Hamed A. Mahmoud, Ministry of Finance; Ndugu Omar Ali Juma, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ndugu Juma (Duni) Haji, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Others are: Ndugu (Jabir Iki Dahoma), marine, tourism and forestry; Ndugu Ramadhan Hamad Hilika, transport and communications; Ndugu Mohamed Salim Suleiman, water, works and energy; Ndugu Feisal (Swaleh) Mbamba, education; Ndugu (Mbarouk) Omar Mohamed, Health; Ndugu Mohamed Juma (Jongo), culture and sports; Ndugu Jafal Khamis Burhan, deputy principal secretary, Revolutionary Council; and Ndugu Mabruki Jabu Makame, deputy principal secretary, Office of the Chief Minister.

Those appointed members of the Revolutionary Council are as follows: Hon Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Hon Seif Shariff Hamad, Hon (Twalib Saleh), Hon Enos T. Bilali, Hon (Soud) Yusuf Mgeni, Hon Suleiman Seif Hamad, Hon Ali Haji Pandu, Hon Maulidi Makame Abdallah, Hon Hassannassor Moyo, Hon (Ishar) Abdallah Khamis, Hon (Muhsin Abdurahman) Hassan, Hon Mohamed (Faza) Mohamed. Others are: Hon Ramadhan Abdallah Shaaban, Hon Aboud Maalim, Hon (Tereza Alban Ali), Hon Hamad Rashid Mohamed, Hon Abdallah Said Natepe, Hon Said Idi Bavuai, Hon Khamis Darwesh, Hon Khamis Hemed (Nyuni), Hon (Eddington S. Kisasi), Hon Suleiman (Osman), Hon (Khatib) Hassan (Khatib), Hon Matano Khamis Ali, Hon Hamid Vuai Makungu, Hon Badllah Salim (Mogeil), Hon Idi (Khatib) and Hon Mohamed Abdallah Khamis.

All the newly elected leaders will be sworn in at 1000 on Wednesday, 2 May, at State House.

CAMEROON

DPRK Parliamentary Delegation Begins 5-Day Visit

AB302110 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A DPRK parliamentary delegation began a 5-day official visit to our country this afternoon. The DPRK delegation is led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. During its stay in Yaounde, the DPRK parliamentary delegation will be received in particular by the president of the republic, Paul Biya, and by the speaker of the National Assembly, Solomon Tandeng Muna. The DPRK delegation leaves our country on Friday.

Committee Reports Improved Monetary Situation

AB302035 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The National Monetary Committee has expressed satisfaction with the overall monetary situation in the country. A release at the end of its recent meeting in Yaounde revealed that a negative foreign earnings situation of minus 3 billion CFA francs in January 1983 got rapidly offset in December 1983, showing a 60 billion CFA franc positive balance. Credit to the economy rose from 701.3 billion to 808.7 billion within the same period.

CHAD

Envoy Comments on Al-Qadhdhafi TV Interview

AB010835 Paris AFP in French 0724 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Paris, 1 May (AFP) — Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has reaffirmed his "disdain" for the Chadian people on whom he "hopes to impose a third man with the benediction of France," Ahmad Allam-mi, Chadian ambassador to France, stated in Paris on Monday evening. After stating that Col al-Qadhdhafi's statement on TF1 did not say "anything new," except "the recognition of the illegal presence of his Army in Chad," Mr Allam-mi told AFP that Col al-Qadhdhafi was "cherishing" the hope to decapitate the patriotic struggle led by President Hissein Habre. "If he succeeded in imposing on Chad the solution of the third man," he said, "Al-Qadhdhafi would be dealing with a weak regime in Chad, which will would enable him to successfully carry out his annexationist policy." Interviewed on Channel One of French television, Col al-Qadhdhafi stated that he was ready to withdraw his troops from Chad in order to rid France of any pretext for maintaining the military presence there.

GUNT Envoy on French-Libyan Withdrawal

AB010945 Paris AFP in French 0907 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Brussels, 1 May (AFP) — The representative in Europe of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] has expressed the view that "the simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad concerns only France and Libya, but it does not solve the problem of internal division in any way." In a communique issued in Brussels on Tuesday, Issaka Ramat Alhamdou made no reference, however, to the new position taken by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, according to whom Libya is ready to pull out from Chad in order to deprive France of any "pretext" for maintaining its military presence there. "The settlement of the internal crisis in Chad which prompted the sending of foreign troops there can only be achieved through the advent of a third man," the GUNT representative added. "The absence of all foreign troops in Chad could certainly contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Chadian question by the Chadians themselves," he said in conclusion.

GUNT Minister on Withdrawal

AB011145 Paris AFP in French 0933 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, minister of defense of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], in Tripoli Tuesday spoke out against the unilateral withdrawal of Libyan assistance as long as France does not withdraw its assistance to the Ndjamena regime. In an interview with AFP, the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (one of the principal components of the GUNT), said he was in favor of a peace conference between Chadians, but under the auspices of the OAU. Mr Oumar is considered as the third possible man after Chadian head of state Hissein Habre, and the leader of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei. "I am not the third man. We are ready to accept a peace conference but there is no question of admitting Hissein Habre as the present or future legitimate president of Chad," he stated. According to Mr Oumar, it is the "Chadians themselves who will save Chad," and a political solution must be found to come to an agreement on a plan, rather than relying on foreign military forces.

He felt that a preparatory meeting, advocated especially by France, "is not a good thing. There must be the political will right from the beginning. This does not prevent, in the wake of an agreement, the organization of one or more technical meetings or others." There should first of all be a preliminary agreement, he stressed, adding that France speaks of preparatory meetings "because it is not sure that Hissein Habre will be ready to accept a political solution."

ZAIRE

Egyptian Envoy Brings Message From Mubarak

AB011031 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0901 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Apr (AZAP) - Ahmed Sidqi, Egyptian ambassador to Zaire, om Monday delivered to First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo a fraternal message from President Husni Mubarak for President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Sidqi told the press that the message, which fell within the framework of consultations between the two heads of state, bore on issues of common interest to the two countries and on issues relating to Africa and the Nonaligned Movement. The special envoy of the Egyptian Government stated that the process of consultation set up between the two presidents gained much importance during the recent official visit of President Mubarak [words indistinct].

Mr Sidqi said he is charged by the government to convey to the Zairian authorities proposals aimed at strenthening the existing close ties between Egypt and Zaire. He will also inform the authorities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of his country's views on the problems of the OAU and the Middle East. Concerning the Middle East, Mr Sidqi said that the tragedy of the Iran-Iraq conflict has led his country to adopt a strategy which will help end this fratricidal war between two countries who are members of the Nonaligned Movement.

GHANA

Guinean Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

AB302100 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A three-man Guinean delegation led by the prime minister, Colonel Diara Traore, arrived in Accra this afternoon for a short visit. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, Col Traore, who is also a member of the Council for National Recovery, said the visit underscores the friendship that exists between Ghana and Guinea.

Commenting on the OAU, he said member states should work hard to make the organization strong. This is because it provides a forum for African leaders to come together to solve their common problems. The prime minister said the present situation in Guinea will not allow the hosting of the next summit there on schedule. He gave the assurance that the country will be ready to host the summit at a later date.

Rawlings Receives Traore

AB302128 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has emphasized that unless African leaders bring out new ideas that are in the interest of their people, they are bound to be rejected. Chairman Rawlings was speaking at the Castle Osu, when a three-man Guinean delegation paid a courtesy call on him to deliver a special message from the Guinean leader, Colonel Lansana Conte, and also to explain the reasons for the change of government in Guinea.

Chairman Rawlings pointed out that the participation of the people in decisionmaking is very important and hoped the expressed intentions of the new government in Guinea would see practical results.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said a qualitative wind of change is blowing in Africa and it is for each and every one to identify the crossroads that Africa has reached, adding, we have to chart a progressive path for our people.

Chairman Rawlings asked Guineans to draw a distinction between the good and the bad things of the late President Sekou Toure in order to know what to retain for the progress of the country. He said African leaders must make unity and cooperation between their countries practical.

Present at the talks were Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC; the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo; the inspector general of police, Mr S. Omani; the secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee; and the Guinean ambassador in Ghana, Mr Cherif Diallo.

The delegation led by the prime minister, Colonel Diara Traore, has since left for Gabon to continue its African tour.

PNDC Officials Leave for Talks With Ivorians

AB301625 Accra Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Two Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretaries left Accra today for Abidjan for talks with Ivorian Government officials on bilateral relations. They are the secretaries for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the interior, Kofi Djin. Dr Obed Asamoah told newsmen that he would deliver a special message from the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, to the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. They will be away for 2 days. The visit comes soon after a similar one led by the secretary for agriculture, John Ndeburgre, during which the Ivorian authorities gave the assurance not to permit the use of their territory by dissidents to subvert Ghana.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira on OAU Inability To Resolve Conflicts

AB302040 Paris AFP in French 1855 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Bissau, 30 Apr (AFP) — President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau today criticized the OAU which he said "until now, has been unable to resolve Africa's conflicts," especially those of Chad and Western Sahara. In the face of this inability shown by the pan-African organization, he noted, every country is free to settle its own internal problems, thus making an allusion to the decision of Angola and Mozambique to sign peace agreements with South Africa. The Guinea-Bissau president, who was addressing the press after his return from Maputo, where he attended the summit of Portuguese-speaking African countries which [words indistinct], asserted that the agreements signed between South Africa and the two countries will help to save the lives of thousands of people. "War has its limits and we must not forget that South Africa is a power."

GUINEA

French Government Expresses Support for Regime

AB302130 Dakar PANA in French 1340 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry, 30 Apr (RTG/PANA) — On Saturday the French Government officially expressed its satisfaction with the courageous action of the Guinean Armed Forces on 3 April 1984, which ushered in a new era of freedom, democracy, and respect for human rights that had been trampled upon in Guinea for a long time. It was the French ambassador to Guinea, Yvon Omnes, who assured the Guinean military authorities of his government's support during a meeting with President Lansana Conte on Saturday in Conakry. On behalf of President Francois Mitterrand, the French diplomat reassured the Guinean head of state of the desire and readiness of the French authorities to strengthen and translate into concrete action the ties of cooperation and of technical, scientific, and cultural aid existing between the two governments.

As for the Guinean head of state, who was in the company of Minister of Foreign Affairs Captain Facine Toure and Minister of Information Captain Mohamed Traore, he expressed the hope

that cooperation between France and Guinea would be strengthened in the higher interests of the two people. We will do all in our power, President Lansana Conte said, to ensure that cooperation between Guinea and France becomes concrete and practical.

The French ambassador held talks with several Guinean ministers beforehand, especially with the education ministers, who asked for France's participation in various projects in their departments.

AFP Views Country's Economic Transition

AB301335 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, April 30 (AFP) — The new military leaders in the West African state of Guinea have started the slow process of turning the country from a dictatorship with an economy on the socialist model into an economicially liberal democracy. The predictions by the Military Recovery Committee which took over on April 3 that the transition would be long and difficult are being borne out by a preliminary diagnosis of the social, cultural, and economic situation as it was left by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who died a week before the change of regime after 26 years in power. This diagnosis has revealed that the economy is on the verge of complete collapse, undermined, according to the statements of the new leadership, not only by absolute state control but also by waste, corruption, and large-scale embezzlement in every sector.

Even foreign aid for the victims of the major earthquake in Guinea earlier this year was said to have been diverted. But the greatest shock for many Guineans was the revelation that President Sekou Toure himself, who cultivated an image of honesty and asceticism, was as steeped in corruption as the rest of his family and dependents.

The accusation came from Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore, apparently foreshadowing further revelations on the riches amassed abroad by the former rulers. Col Traore spoke of billions of dollars already discovered salted away, while the inquiry had only just begun. This massive embezzlement goes some way to explaining the chronic lack of foreign exchange mentioned by head of state Colonel Lanzana Conte in his first address to the nation. This shortage, he said, was the principal obstacle to reviving the economy, others being the effects of 20 years of inflationary budgetary and monetary policy and the existence of numerous badly run and loss-making state concerns. However the declared intention to help private enterprise develop without needless state intervention can only mean a drive for profitability and efficiency. This implies the elimination of certain nationalised industries and streamlining of staff, which could pose social problems. It is hoped that these problems will be eased by the establishment of new private companies and the decision by the authorities to restore trade union rights.

On the monetary level, the return to a more orthodox banking system should end widespread hoarding, pending a radical reorganization of this sector to restore some value to the national currency, the syli. The Interntional Monetary Fund had demanded a 300 percent devaluation of the syli in negotiations with the former regime, but the new rulers could escape this drastic measure if they can control the money supply, put the whole economic apparatus on a healthy footing, and give agriculture a sufficient boost for it to feed the population and even produce surpluses for export. Specialists consider that Guinea will then be able to back its currency with its immense mineral resources, which include 18 billion tons of bauxite, 15 billion tons of iron ore, and reserves of uranium, cobalt, gold, diamonds, and platinum. In its programme,the new government would like to rely as much as possible on Guineans themselves, and it has called for the return home of skilled and professional people among the two million exiles who fled Mr Sekou Toure's arbitrary and bloody rule. The new rulers have also called for foreign assistance from Western countries such as France, West Germany, and the United States. Some has already been promised.

Meanwhile the government, whose arrival in power was greeted with joy by the mass of the population, has taken certain measures to meet the most urgent demands. It has eliminated the payment of taxes in kind in rural areas and the administrative obstacles to the free movement of Guineans within their own country. It is also preparing a radical reform of education, which had reached an extremely low level and was based mainly on the ideology of the now-banned single party. The teaching of French, previously banned, has been restored and aid has been sought from Paris in restoring its primary role as a unifying factor in a country of different local languages. A national conference on education is to be held towards the end of next month to draw up educational reforms, including the return of private schools which were suppressed in 1961.

LIBERIA

Guinean Prime Minister Visits, To Meet With Doe

AB301650 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Guinean prime minister, Diara Traore, is in Liberia with a special message to Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe from the president of Guinea, Lansana Conte. Prime Minister Traore was met on arrival at the James Sprigg Payne Airfield by executive members of the People's Redemption Council headed by Vice Head of State J. Nicholas Podier and Deputy Vice Head of State Abraham Collie. Mr Traore will call on the head of state and later attend a luncheon in his honor at the Executive Mansion.

Minister Denies Writing Letter on Strategy

AB010800 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Minister John D. Rancy today categorically denied that he had anything to do with a letter published by the London-based *WEST AFRICA MAGAZINE* allegedly signed by him advising the head of state on strategy to remain in power beyond 1985. The letter is reported to have been sent to the *WEST AFRICA MAGAZINE* by a group calling itself Concerned Citizens of Liberia in the United States. Mr Rancy said the letter was in no way true, but only a dangerous and malicious forgery

designed to injure him, the head of state, and the country. According to the letter Minister Rancy advised the head of state to remove all known socialist sympathizers from government through reassignment or dismissal and to reestablish diplomatic relations with the State of Israel as well as adopt a sharp stand against the Soviet Union, both in domestic and international circles,and, if necessary, crush all opponents. Mr Rancy said the date of the letter and reference to him as major were inconsistent with his appointment as minister of state for presidential affairs and his commission as major in the Liberian Army. He said he was appointed as minister of state effective 28 March 1983 and was not [as heard] commissioned as major in the Army on 6 April 1983. The letter was dated 23 March 1983. Mr Rancy said that it was therefore not possible to have signed a letter to the commander in chief of the Liberian Army with the rank which he did not hold and a position to which he was not appointed at that time. Minister Rancy said that the head of state had never discussed with him political intentions.

He said the impression created in the letter about the Progressive People's Party, PPP, and the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA, is obviously designed to increase cooperation between PPP, MOJA, and the citizens of Nimba County. He called on the national security agencies and other security services to investigate the matter and bring to light the actual writers of that letter.

NIGER

AFP Says Khieu Samphan Received by Kountche

AB301300 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Niamey, 30 Apr (AFP) — Khieu Samphan, the Democratic Kampuchean vice chairman in charge of foreign affairs [name and title as received], was received on Monday by Niger head of state Gen Seyni Kountche, it was learned from an official source. In a statement to the press, Khieu Samphan expressed satisfaction with the "deep" relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and said his visit would contribute to the "strengthening and consolidation" of these relations.

NIGERIA

Idiagbon on Religious Pilgrimages, Students

AB300951 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] says it will discourage those who perform pilgrimages annually to enable those going for the first time to fulfill their religious obligations. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, stated this yesterday in a Radio Nigeria public affairs program,"Matters of the Moment." The government, he said, was mindful of public concern about the high number of persons performing the pilgrimages at a staggering cost for the national economy. He therefore stated that adequate measures would be taken to ensure that the number of Nigerians allowed to go on pilgrimages this year will not be such that it would impose undue strain on the nation's foreign reserve. On students' unionism, the chief of staff stated that the FMG recognized responsible student unionism and fully supported such unions on individual campuses of institutions of higher learning. Brig Idiagbon said the government did not intend to be held prisoner by any group of Nigerians, particularly now that the existing situation in the country demanded sacrifice from all. Brig Idiagbon stated that the channel of communication between the students and the government would be through the authorities of their institutions. He said it would be morally wrong for the Federal Government to encourage students to ignore heads of institutions and state governors particularly on matters which fall within their competence.

On the power problems being experienced in the country, the chief of staff noted that the present economic position is making it impossible for the government to cope with the electricity requirements, which he said were increasing at the rate of 20 percent per annum. He dismissed reports that the country had depended solely on Kainji and (Nikwa) Dams for its power supply and pointed out that the country had been (?exploiting) the natural resources like coal, oil, and gas for generating electricity.

In answer to a question, Brig Idiagbon agreed that repatriation of illegal aliens was expensive. But he stated that the exercise will be continued as long as it is necessary. He contented that the cost would be (?triple) if the government decided to take legal action against them. He disclosed that action was already in progress to improve our border surveillance to check aliens in (?such places).

Commenting on a report that a foreign ship was trying to discharge contaminated vegetable oil in the country, the chief of staff said instructions had been given to appropriate government agencies to (?intercept) it whenever it appeared in any of the country's ports. He further assured that the country had (?adequate) laws to prevent entry of harmful food products into the country and pledged to reinforce the efforts of the Ministry of Health and Customs Department. On the role of traditional rulers, the chief of staff noted that the community leaders were useful as a means of [words indistinct] communications with the local people and the activities of the government. He said because of their acceptability, especially at the grass roots, the government needed to involve them to a greater degree in the affairs of the country.

Envoy Cites Failures of Civilian Regime

AB010641 Lagos NAN in English 1506 GMT 30 Apr 84

[By Rowland Nwachukwu]

[Text] London, April 30 (NAN) — The Nigerian acting high commissioner in London, Mr Ezekeil Dimka, has condemned the last civilian government of Nigeria for failing "woefully" to choose its priorities correctly. Mr Dimka said at a social evening organised by the Nigerian National Union in the United Kingdom on Saturday that the ousted government employed people "at random without consideration to the need to balance revenue and expenditure." The Western Europe correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) quoted Mr Dimka as saying: "By the same token, students were picked through

dubious methods and granted scholarships to study abroad." The acting high commissioner said that instead of concentrating resources at home for the establishment of well-equipped and -staffed institutions, the former government diverted scarce revenue to "unworkable and wasteful" projects. "This obvious drain of our resources has happily been stemmed by the present administration in one of its first policy decisions regarding studies abroad," he said.

FMG Investigating Complaints on Currency Exchange
AB301630 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] is looking into a number of complaints arising from the current currency exchange in the country. This was announced in Lagos today by the minister of finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye, in an interview with newsmen at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. He said that security agencies were monitoring activities at the banks to ensure that no official indulged in any malpractice. The minister stated that the commercial banks had been supplied with enough new naira notes of the affected denominations for the purpose of the exchange.

Dr Soleye emphasized that the money supplied to the commercial banks was exclusively for the exercise and not meant to be stocked for future transactions. In a reaction to a suggestion that certain sectors of the business community had started to reject the outgoing naira notes, the minister made it clear that it was illegal to reject the notes. He emphasized that the old notes will continue to be legal tender until the completion of the exercise at 6 pm on Sunday, 6 May. Dr Soleye made a strong appeal to all sectors of the business community to accept the notes for all transactions up to the deadline for the exchange. On the situation in the rural areas, the minister said that all security arrangements have been made to ensure the smoothness of the exercise in those areas. He was optimistic that the exchange will be completed on schedule. Meanwhile, Radio Nigeria correspondents report that long queues are still observed on the bank premises.

Currency Exchange Operations in North Reported
AB302140 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] In Kano State, an office has been established to handle the change of old currency notes from the rural areas. Headed by a permanent secretary, the office will receive money collected from the rural areas by sole administrators [words indistinct]. Addressing [words indistinct], Governor H. Abdullahi said commissioners have also been assigned to supervise the exercise in the rural areas. He warned against fraud in the currency exchange, saying that anyone caught would be severely dealt with. And in Bauchi State, Governor Sami Sani has appealed to bank officials to attend promptly to the public to facilitate the currency conversion. Speaking during a surprise visit to some banks in Bauchi today, the governor made it clear that the deadline for the completion of the exercise would not be extended, adding that no time should be wasted. He expressed dissatisfaction with the operations in some of the banks.

In Abuja, our staff correspondent reported that no individual had exchanged up to 5,000 naira. He said members of the public preferred to exchange their old notes only once. The Abuja branch manager of the First Bank, Alhaji Aliyu, in an interview said the highest amount exchanged by an individual was 4,800 naira. Another report says an assistant chief accountant with the Bank of the North in Kano, Peter Adewaye, has been arrested in Abuja in connection with the 13,900 naira found in his briefcase. The officer in charge of the Criminal Investigations Department in Abuja, Alhaji Garba Baba, said the bank staff claimed that the money belonged to friends and some workers in Kano. And in Jos, the branch comptroller of the Central Bank, Alhaji Balogun, has advised prospective customers to open accounts with the commercial bank instead of changing their old notes. Addressing a crowd at the premises of the First Bank in Jos, Alhaji Balogun said this would solve the problem of insufficient new naira notes. He said the Jos currency center was not expecting new currency notes from the headquarters in Lagos until 2 May.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Maputo, Arusha Summits

MB010912 Luanda Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola has returned from Arusha, Tanzania, where he led a delegation to the summit of the countries of the frontline. The summit was attended by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Quett Masire of Botswana, Prime Minster Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and the presidents of the ANC of South Africa and South-West Africa and SWAPO of Namibia, Oliver Tambo and Sam Nujoma respectively. The Arusha summit discussed the situation in southern Africa since the last summit. The summit reaffirmed total support for the liberation struggle in Namibia, illegally occupied by South Africa, and the struggle of the South African people for the abolition of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The frontline states expressed satisfaction over the struggle course between Angola and South Africa in creating conditions for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which will lead Namibia to independence. An appeal was made to South Africa to honor her obligations assumed in Lusaka, and, in the same spirit, she must withdraw her troops in the shortest possible time from Angolan soil. The participants expressed appreciation of the continued and unconditional support rendered to the liberation struggle in Namibia led by SWAPO, as well as the moral, diplomatic, and political support rendered by Mozambique to the ANC in the struggle for the abolition of the apartheid regime.

They (?claimed that) South Africa is responsible for the tension and aggression in the region, and said that peace, security, and national independence in the continent, in particular in southern Africa, will only be possible with the complete liquidation of the racial situation of the racist regime in Pretoria. They called on the international community to increase support for the struggle in Namibia and South Africa and pay special attention to the refugees from the two countries. The frontline leaders expressed support for Angola and Mozambique in their struggle against the criminal bandits infiltrating from South Africa with the sole objective of provoking political, social, and economic destabilization. The Angolan president earlier took part in the summit of five African Portuguese-speaking countries held in Maputo. The Maputo summit also expressed support for the peace initiatives by Angola and Mozambique and the stated conditions for the solution of the regional conflict.

Envoy to France Scores Continued RSA Presence

MB290930 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Luis de Almeida, Angolan ambassador to France, has said in Paris that the South African troops were still in southern Angola in total disregard for the clauses of the Angolan-South African accord signed in Lusaka. Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 25 April Portuguese Revolution Day, Luis de Almeida recalled that the Lusaka Accord agreed to the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and the cessation of all acts of aggression against our country and support for the UNITA puppet gangsters. The accord also provided for the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia. During the ceremony, Ambassador Luis de Almeida recalled the support that the Netherlands had granted the Angolan people in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, and praised the government of Amsterdam for the same support for solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are fighting against the apartheid regime.

Reaction to Huambo Bombing by Cuba, UK Cited

MB301618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The Cuban morning newspaper *GRANMA* has blamed those who finance, arm, train, and launch the attacks by counter-revolutionary gangs against Angola for the bombing in Huambo. In an editorial on the criminal plan against the expatriate workers' building in the city of Huambo, *GRANMA* says that resources and techniques which were used could only have been provided by the developed (?criminal) industry of the United States and its South African allies. *GRANMA* recalled that the Western press, especially the Voice of America, has been trying to present the attempt as a military action, and added that the explosion occurred opposite an 11-story building which merely housed Cuban civil workers. The organ of the Cuban Communist Party noted that actions of this nature demonstrate the despair of the armed bandits in their inability to face the hard blows dealt by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, and adds that attempts of that kind will never scare Cuba's civilian workers.

To confirm this stance, many Cuban workers at Huambo, whose mission had ended, have been asking for an extended tour of duty. The men and women who were wounded express ardent wishes that they will recover in the shortest possible period so that they may occupy their working places at the construction sites. Thousands of Cuban workers recently demonstrated in Havana against this barbarous action of 19 April in the city of Huambo which killed 24 Angolans and foreign citizens when a booby-trapped vehicle exploded. The demonstrators paid homage to the 14 Cuban internationalists who died while participating in the building of a new society in various sectors of our country.

With regard to the attempt, the British press has also condemned the treacherous action in Huambo city, and blamed the attack on the South African authorities who provide military and logistic support to UNITA. The morning newspaper *THE OBSERVER* also blames the U.S. espionage agency, the CIA, for this criminal action. The newspaper cites an accord signed at the end of 1983 between the CIA and the leaders of the UNITA puppet group during a meeting described as a secret one which was also attended by South African officials. According to the British newspaper, the Washington envoy instructed the UNITA lackeys to intensify economic sabotage. He also promised an increase in military and financial aid by the South African

authorities and Army. *THE OBSERVER* also revealed that an Israeli representative to an African country took part in the meeting as a party interested in the issue, having agreed to what was called a division of the workload in the plan to create economic instability and terror in the People's Republic of Angola.

ANGOP Commentary on Bombing

MB271735 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 27 Apr 84

[ANGOP commentary: "To Transform Sorrow and Suffering Into Weapons Against Reactionaries"]

[Text] Luanda, 27 Apr (ANGOP) — The Angolan nation is in mourning. Bandits armed by imperialism have once again sown death and destruction among the Angolan people in Huambo Province. In fact, these puppet gangs carried out a bombing at 1730 on 19 April on Huambo city's main road, 4 February Avenue, causing the deaths of 24 people, including 2 children and foreigners. A total of 30 persons, including citizens and foreigners, were wounded, 6 of whom are in critical condition. Among the victims were 14 internationalists who have worked alongside the Angolan people in the building of a new society.

Denouncing this barbarous crime committed by armed bandits against civilians and honest citizens who had just ended a day of hard work, the Angolan people have expressed their deep grief and demanded that justice be carried out against all adventurers whose main activity is to carry out criminal action.

Under the leadership of the local party and government structures, the entire population of Huambo has been mobilized to organize the funeral service for the victims of these criminal actions. Furthermore, during another day of popular demonstrations attended by leaders of the Angolan revolution, justice has been demanded against all the bandits who are preventing the Angolan people from working freely for the reconstruction of the nation. This justice should also be applied against all those who play the imperialist game and sow death and destruction among the suffering people every day. We demand justice against all those who play the game of the imperialist forces, because through these acts, their perpetrators have shown once again that they are acting under imperialist orders. Thus, the large amount of war materiel recently seized by our Armed Forces in the course of their great mopping-up operations constitutes sufficient proof that imperialism's right arm, represented in southern Africa by racist South Africa, is behind these puppet gangs.

As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recently put it, "Angola has always been imperialism's favorite target. And it is in the name of imperialism that South Africa wages an undeclared war against our territory, either by directly using their regular forces or the puppet gangs."

The puppet gangs' objective, as has been noted, consists of destabilizing the country in all areas, weakening our economy so that the basis for the revolution may be destroyed, and finally forcing us to give in to neocolonialist proposals and designs on the political level.

It is within this enemy strategy that we must consider the actions of these bandits, be it at Cafunfo, Sumbe, Luao, or,lately, in Huambo. However, this murderous fury of the puppet gangs, which has been escalating over the last few months, partly as a sign of despair and partly to serve its propaganda needs on the international arena, has not had the desired and planned effect, thanks to the vigilance and determination of our people. The people's vigilance and determination to win demonstratesthat this is the only way for us to freely and surely advance toward [word indistinct] of the great tasks which are vital to the rebuilding of the fatherland. Proof of this engagement has been presented in the numerous communiques published by the national press which have revealed the actions of the people as a unit through the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and other defense and security structures in the victorious struggle conducted against the puppet gangs which infiltrate Angola from Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

There is no doubt that the enemy will not give up. It will always look for new ways to infiltrate and commit new crimes, as was the case in the city of Huambo. But we Angolans will never rest until all elements hostile to our liberation struggle are eliminated. Today we mourn our dead in the city of Huambo. But we shall not rest. We shall transform the sorrow and pain into weapons to fight against the reactionaries and we shall remain alert so that we may neutralize new criminal bandits. We shall not forget Sumbe, Cafunfo, [words indistinct], Huambo, has left remainders of its criminal actions. And we shall not forget this until those crying for justice are avenged. We will transform our sorrow and our pain into weapons against the reactionaries and the sworn enemies of our people.

UNITA Communique Lists Operations 1-15 April

MB300758 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Communique issued by the UNITA General Staff for 1-15 April 1984 — date and place of issue not given]

[Text] During this period, the Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola [FALA] launched many operations about which we inform you as follows:

In Uige Province on 3 April, a mine exploded between Cangola and Caiongo resulting in the destruction of an H-76 military vehicle with license number CD 574-28 and in the death of all its passengers. On 4 April, our forces clashed with a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Cuban company in the area between Buenga Sul and Sanza Pombo. The enemy fled in disarray and left nine dead. Their weapons were captured and our forces left the area in a northward direction to continue the operations in the area.

In Malange Province on 4 April, we attacked the village of Xa-Muteba and killed 21 FAPLA soldiers and 2 Cubans. We captured 48 small weapons, 1 B-10 cannon, 60 60-mm mortar shells, and 4,136 rounds of ammunition, and we released 721 civilians.

In Lunda Province on 5 April, the FAPLA forces in the area on the right side of the (Kakhele) River, south of the Chingufo village, southwest of Portugalia, were repelled by our forces, and 31 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed. We captured 23 AK's, several pieces of equipment, and 2 FAPLA soldiers named Rafael Humberto, a platoon commander, and Gregorio Pacheco, a logistics man. On 13 April, we attacked a Land Rover vehicle with license number 2105 on the (Cango)-Kafunfo road. We destroyed the vehicle and killed 11 FAPLA soldiers and a responsible official for the metallurgy department named Jorge Gaspar and seized 56,000 cuanzas. In the Cuanza Norte Province on 13 April, an anticar mine exploded between (Embalaginga) and (Angualuque), destroying a Berliet military vehicle killing its passengers. In Cuanza Sul on 14 April, an infantry company was attacked between Munenga and Lussusso. We killed 7 FAPLA soldiers and captured 15 AK's, 3 Makarov pistols, 2 RPG-7's with 6 shells, and 16 defensive hand grenades. The next day, six armed FAPLA soldiers who had been attacked the previous day surrendered to our forces.

In the Benguela Province on 15 April, a motorized column composed of 15 vehicles was attacked in the Benguela-Chongoroi Road near the (Coporolo) River. We destroyed 1 Ural, 2 IFA, 3 Star, and 2 Berliet vehicles and killed 12 FAPLA soldiers, 8 agents of the state security, 6 People's Defense Organization [ODP] members, and 4 Cubans. We captured 18 AK's, 7 G-3's, 5 RPG-7's, 1 Duga bazooka, and 23 antitank rocket launchers. The rest of the materiel was burned. In Huambo Province on 1 April, we attacked a column traveling from Huambo to Luanda and killed 19 FAPLA soldiers, 2 Cubans, and 1 ODP member. We captured an FAPLA sergeant named Marcelino Moissalo, 27 small weapons, 1 14.5-mm antiaircraft weapon, 3 RPG-9's, 4 Tokarev pistols, 441 rounds of AK ammunition, and 3 radio transmitters. We destroyed one (Uave) vehicle, two Land Rovers, and three (Crave) vehicles.

In Moxico Province on 3 April, we shelled the city of Luena-Luso. On 4 April, our sabotage commandos infiltrated into the city where they captured a state security official named Costa da Silva Muana and pamphlets were distributed in the city. On 8 April, we attacked an enemy platoon reinforced with Cubans near the (Canage) River, killing 2 Cubans and 12 FAPLA soldiers. We captured 8 AK's, 2 G-3's, 2 RPG-7's, 1 battlefield radio, 93 RPG-7 shells, 1 box of 7.32-mm ammunition, 76,846 cuanzas, and a map provided by Cuban intelligence. On 13 April, we attacked and captured the village of Leua on the Benguela railroad. We killed 23 FAPLA soldiers and 2 officers named Angelo Moises Sauoma and Menezes Kanagi. We captured 4 Czechoslovak AK'S, 3 German Mausers, 6 Soviet AK's, 2 PKM's with 6 belts of bullets, 1 75-mm cannon, 124 antipersonnel mines, and 2 82-mm mortars with shells.

In Cuando Cubango on 6 April, we attacked an FAPLA-Cuban group northwest of Cuito Canavale and killed five FAPLA soldiers and one Cuban. We captured two AK's, three Walter pistols, and twobattlefield radios. The group was completely dispersed. On 7 April, a (Coral) vehicle was destroyed by an anticar mine explosion, between Menongue and Luassinga. On 15 April our forces shelled the city of Menongue, causing the enemy to declare a state of emergency in this city. The totals of killed and captured during these operations are: 156 FAPLA soldiers and 14 Cubans killed and 4 FAPLA soldiers captured. We destroyed 18 vehicles, captured 204 weapons, and released 721 civilians. UNITA suffered 8 dead and 15 wounded.

UNITA Radio Urges Support for Urban Warfare

MB301503 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The fundamental issue of the war which has been going on in our country for 9 years is the invasion of our country by the Cubans, who have imposed a minority, puppet regime on our people. The invasion of our country by the Cubans prevented the holding of free elections in October 1975, as had been provided for in the Alvor Agreement, which would have led to the formation of a democratic government elected by the Angolan people.

Such illegal interference in the affairs of another country, which wants to be genuinely free and independent, has resulted in extreme repression and injustices which have caused the greatest indignations to the Angolan people, in addition to famine, unemployment, delays in meeting the people's needs, corruption, interference by foreigners in all matters, and a police state.

What was the use of fighting for 15 years against Portuguese colonialism? Where is our patriotism? The Angolan people do not have any illusions. The means of regaining the freedom and the dignity which every Angolan had expected to see following the defeat of Portuguese colonialism is the armed struggle.

Only with weapons — and just with weapons — will we be able to force the withdrawal of the Cubans in order to establish the right of the Angolan people to freely choose and decide on the form of government they want. In the struggle against the Russian-Cuban domination of our country, against oppression, poverty, and the injustice inflicted by a minority government on our people, UNITA forces with the maximum support of the Angolan people are playing a decisive role in winning final victory.

The war will move from the countryside and rural roads to the big towns in order to take the struggle to the center of the enemy's economic activity, destroy his entire infrastructure, eliminate the Cubans and the ringleaders of treason, and create a total lack of security throughout the country. There is no other way to force the Cubans to leave our country and the MPLA to discuss national issues with the genuine Angolans of UNITA.

It is imperative for any sincere and patriotic Angolan and anyone who does not belong to the privileged cast of Russians, Cubans, and monied MPLA warlords — no matter what their political beliefs — to be actively involved, body and soul, in the fight against the Cubans in Angola by unreservedly supporting the urban guerrilla warfare which is being carried out by UNITA, which began with the bomb explosion at the Corte Real building on Fifth of October Road in Huambo town on 19 April 1984.

Out of Angola with the Cubans! The struggle triumphs! United we shall win!

COMOROS

Minister Cites French Spokesman on Mayotte

AB301615 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Moroni, 30 Apr (AFP) — In keeping with the principles set by the OAU, France must encourage the return of Mayotte to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Chaher Ben Said Massounde, the Comoros minister of education, culture, youth, and sports, stated in substance to AFP. The minister was commenting on a statement which the spokesman of the French Ministry of External Relations made a week ago in an answer to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who considers Chad to be "the extension of Libya." The French spokesman stated on this occasion that "France respects the sovereignty and independence of all countries within their internationally recognized borders."

Ben Said Massounde expressed the view that "the return of Comoros' island of Mayotte to its natural, historic, geographical, and cultural entity will only enhance these principles of sovereignty and independence which are so cherished by France." "As France respects the sovereignty and independence of all countries in their internationally recognized borders, and as France also recognizes the fact that in Africa the OAU has laid down the principle of respect for the borders inherited from the colonial era, Paris must obviously respect its principles with regard to the Republic of Comoros, from which a Balkanization law has amputated Mayotte Island," the minister specified. The Comoros Archipelago comprises four islands including Mayotte which has remained a French territory.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Urges Peace With Neighbors

MB280930 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has asked the Basotho nation to continue to maintain peace with their neighbors. The prime minister said this today at a rally he held at Mekaling in the Mohale's Hoek District in the Morifi constituency. Dr Jonathan said that those Basotho who were living along the border with South Africa should refrain from being used as scapegoats and sowing seeds of discord between Lesotho and South Africa.

The prime minister said that from the days of King Moshoeshoe I, Lesotho has been known as a country of peace, but it has been her neighbors who were never satisfied and content with the peace reigning in the country and among the Basotho. Today, the prime minister said, the Basotho were being persecuted, because of what he and his government stand for, at the border posts as well as at their places of work in South Africa. Dr Jonathan said that the enemies of Lesotho and Basotho were fighting him because, instead of bowing to their needs, he had gone all out to seek green pastures for Basotho from friendly countries' donor agencies.

The prime minister said that in the history of this government, no Mosotho had ever crossed the border into South Africa to go and cause trouble there, as happened with the South African Government when it sent its soldiers to kill innocent people in Lesotho on the night of 9 December, 1982. Dr Jonathan said that to prove that Lesotho is a peace-loving country, he was the first African head of government in the southern region of Africa to have talks with the then South African prime minister, the late Dr Verwoerd, with a view to establishing friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries. The prime minister added that he was worried and ashamed to mention that as a gesture of good neighborly relations existing between Lesotho and South Africa, immediately after Lesotho attained independence, he asked for technical assistance from the South African Government. This, Dr Jonathan said, was done in good faith between friendly governments with no strings attached. He said that even now he was still willing to do the same provided the South African Government does not attach any strings to the assistance of whatever sort given to Lesotho.

Dr Jonathan asked Lesotho's people working in South Africa to refrain from engaging in activities that may cause trouble in that country, because this would create more problems for Lesotho and Basotho. The prime minister reminded the public that the insurgents who attacked and killed innocent Basotho in Qacha's Nek and Magoagoeng in the Buthabuthe District came from South Africa. He, however, asked Basotho to keep and maintain friendly relations with their neighbors. In conclusion, Dr Jonathan said that to prove that Lesotho wanted to live on equal and friendly basis with South Africa, the two countries immediately after 1966 signed many socio-economic agreements which were beneficial to both parties, and these included, among others, the customs union agreement and the labor agreement. At this rally the prime minister also officially opened the Mekaling Post Office, which was built with EEC funds, and also a local court. The constituency of Morifi has contributed 400 maluti towards the Prime Minister's Relief Fund following the South African aggression on Lesotho in December 1982.

Committee Meets To Discuss Recent RSA Visit

MB281145 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The Select Committee of Privileges of the National Assembly this morning met behind closed doors in the Senate Chamber under the chairmanship of the minister of finance, the Honorable K.T.J. Rakhetla. The committee discussed the issue of the visit to Pretoria by some members of the Lesotho National Assembly. Mr Rakhetla is the current chairman of the Select Committee of Privileges. Other members are the minister of water, energy, and mines, Mr Matete Majara; members of parliament Mr Makalo Makhakhe, Mr Masopa Katliso, Mr S.H. Mapheleba, Mr B. Ramaleshano, Miss M. Mokhosi, and Mr Ntai Ledimo. The vacancy left by Mr P. Chaolane, who has resigned from the National Assembly, has not yet been filled.

It had been reported earlier this year that some members of the parliament, together with some politicians, visited Pretoria and held secret talks with the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha. They are Mr P. Chaolane, of the BCP [Basotho Congress

Party]; Mr (Mofebedu) of the UDP (United Democratic Front). Other members of the mission were Mr C.D. Molapo, former minister of information and broadcasting; Mr T. Mofolo, and Mr J.T. Mokotso.

Government Denies Pressure To Accept ANC
MB301700 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A senior government spokesman said that today the *SUN DAY EXPRESS* of 29 April [as heard] in an article, "ANC Seeks a Way Over the Moat," made certain [word indistinct] remarks about the right honorable, the prime minister. The spokesman said that Dr Leabua Jonathan is under no pressure from Zambia and Tanzania to accept ANC exiles, as reported by the *SUNDAY EXPRESS*.

The government has its own machinery for giving refuge to persons fleeing from their own countries for fears about their own life. This machinery has existed for years and it is the nation's tradition to give sanctuary to the unwanted and threatened from their countries. There are Africans of all races from South Africa, Uganda, and Ghana, to mention only a few, who reside in Lesotho with the government's permission because they believe that conditions in their own countries were at certain times not conducive to their safety. The decision to leave Lesotho is their own prerogative. Those who have left have done so on their own free will. The prime minister and government have no interest in influencing their decisions. All that government requires from them is to respect the laws of the country and not use Lesotho as a base for any action against the societies from which they have fled.

Former BNP Member Denies Alliance Membership
MB301938 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY reports from Qacha's Nek that Mr (Philip Manamulela), a founder member of the ruling Basotho National Party, has launched an official protest with the Basotho Democratic Alliance. The protest arises out of the inclusion of Mr (Manamulela) among the registered members of the Pretoria-formed Basotho Democratic Alliance. Earlier this month, Mr (Manamulela) denied that he was a member of the executive committee of the alliance.

In a protest letter addressed to Mr (Thomas Mofolo), the secretary general of the Democratic Alliance, Mr (Manamulela), seeks to have his name withdrawn from the list of Alliance officials, which he claims to have never joined. Mr (Manamulela) also urged the Alliance to publish the withdrawal and to apologize in writing to him. In his letter to Mr (Mofolo), Mr (Manamulela) says he was shocked and dismayed by the announcement that his name had been included in the Alliance Executive Committee. Reliable sources have confirmed that Mr (Manamulela) is seeking legal advice, with a view to suing the Alliance for the improper inclusion of his name while he remained a member of the Basotho National Party.

Commentary Hails U.S. Policies in Africa
MB301906 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "U.S. Perceptions on Africa"]

[Text] Various U.S. administrations have formulated their foreign policies on Africa on what they considered a realistic assessment of U.S. interests in Africa and the realities of the continent. For most Americans and past U.S. administrations, Africa was quite simply the dark continent and the backwaters for American interests. This perception has changed in recent times. It is a change that is welcome and long overdue. Admittedly, most Americans still know little, if not actually nothing, about Africa, but the upper echelons of American political, economic, and economic institutions [as heard] from the days of late President Kennedy have acquired an active interest in African development.

The United States has one of the most remarkable and commendable chapters in its recent relationships with Africa. It has had no colonial legacies with the continent. On the contrary, it has shared with Africa the agonies of struggle against colonial rule. It has supported Africa's demand for liberation. It has spent millions of dollars for the economic development of African countries. It has even sent its youth to the continent under the Peace Corps program to assist in various development projects in the continent living side by side with Africans, often in harsh economic, social, and cultural conditions.

In southern Africa, the United States has taken political initiatives for the liberation of Mozambique. In southern Africa, the United States has taken political initiatives for the liberation of Zimbabwe, and for the peaceful process of the liberation of Namibia, and the solution of South Africa's complex problems. This is an act of true statemanship by a major superpower. That this act of benevolent statecraft has often suffered from mistaken perceptions about Africa is, in the circumstances, to be expected and inevitable.

The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, is attributed to have said that the independence of Mozambique and Angola were not a viable political prospect. Soon after those remarks were made, Frelimo and the MPLA scored astonishing victories for the liberation of Mozambique and Angola. Now a senior official in the U.S. State Department is being quoted as saying that armed efforts to change the South African problems are, in his words, a fatuous illusion. We hope that he is right, because to resort to force to change society is not in anyone's interest.

Lesotho cannot look forward to the use of violence in South Africa by any party. That notwithstanding, the right honorable prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has made it clear that government has no interest, responsibility, or culpability over how the people of South Africa decide to solve their problems. The United States has the capacity and capability for influence. Those characteristics should be based on a valid assessment of the situation in southern Africa. Violent action in South Africa will affect Lesotho. We cannot escape from this situation. We cannot endorse it. Friends of both Lesotho and South Africa must

act in a manner that portends peace and not condone violence because of incorrect assessment of the temper of people who see no choice but to resort to armed force for their right.

NAMIBIA

New American Envoys To Arrive in Windhoek

MB301325 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The new director of the American Liaison Office in Windhoek, Mr Douglas McElhaney, and the new deputy director, Mr John Hedges, will probably arrive in South-West Africa tomorrow. The two diplomats will replace Mr Dennis Keough and Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree, who were killed in a bomb explosion in Oshakati earlier this month. An Ovambo businessman was also killed in the explosion.

Voice of Namibia on RSA's 'Illegal Occupation'

EA271937 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Intimidation, brutal political repression, bombing of villages, detention without trial, and indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians have become the governing order in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. Recently, on 24th of March, it was reported from Namibia that the terrorist South African Army of occupation had rounded up about 1,000 innocent villagers in northern Namibia. These innocent civilians, after being rounded up by the fascist troops, were later asked at gunpoint how they would vote in any election leading to Namibia's independence. It is, however, categorically clear that the terrorist Botha regime is well aware of the fact that SWAPO, sole and authentic representative of the oppressed Namibian people, will sweep the ballot in any free and fair elections in Namibia.

Thus, in desperately trying to (?frantically) reduce SWAPO's popularity inside Namibia, the brutal Botha regime in Pretoria is cunningly trying to intimidate the Namibian people in order to isolate the oppressed people of our country from their vanguard movement, SWAPO, of Namibia.

Nevertheless, it is a clearly well-known fact that SWAPO is the people and the oppressed people of Namibia are SWAPO. The sons and daughters of the exploited Namibian people are the very combatants of SWAPO's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, which is engaging the enemy in every corner of our country for the liberation of Namibia. It thus becomes clear that the two, SWAPO and the oppressed people of Namibia, are totally inseparable. The latest act of intimidation of rounding up villagers and forcing them at gunpoint to promise that they would vote for racist South African surrogates in any elections basically indicates that the fascist regime is already in [word indistinct] of its inevitable destruction in Namibia. This barbaric act of forcing people to take stands they do not want is not an unfamiliar crime in Namibia.

The rounding up of 1,000 villagers in northern Namibia by the terrorist dogs of war is a pointing factor to the continuation of racist South Africa's desperate attempt to continue with its illegal occupation of our country, thus denying our people peace, freedom, and national independence.

In face of the continuation of terrorist activities in Namibia by the armed thugs of racist South Africa, SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the oppressed Namibian people, calls upon the international community to exert maximum pressure on the fascist intransigent regime. [Words indistinct] by the international action to comply with the immediate implementation of Resolution 435 without any further delay. Namibia is today ruled by the gun. Our country has been colonized by fascist guns. The lives of our people are guided by terrorist guns. We shall not sit idle while our people are being butchered [word indistinct], but we shall retaliate and avenge every innocent soul of our population through revolutionary mass (?action). All Namibian patriots, young and old, are called upon to close ranks and remain vigilant to attack and counterattack racist South Africa's continued brutal atrocities perpetrated against our people.

We are all called upon, you and me, to coordinate our revolutionary action inside and outside the country, so that we can be able as a united people to push down the wall of oppression, exploitation and repression created by terrorist Botha and his fascist thugs in our country. Our resolve and will to be free and independent is uncompromisable, insurmountable, indispensable, and inalienable. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory, concludes our today's commentary, which was on fascist intimidation and political repression in Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Joint Angolan Security Force Pursues SWAPO

MB301410 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A spokesman for the South-West African Territory Force has confirmed that the combined security forces of South Africa and Angola are conducting operations against SWAPO in the whole operational area south of the Evali Monitoring Line. In terms of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola, the security forces have the right to act against SWAPO in the area south of the point from which the combined monitoring commission is doing its work. The joint monitoring commission is based in the southern Angolan town of Evali at present. The town is about 100 km north of the South-West African border.

State President Prevents SWAPO Court Proceedings

MB301342 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has confirmed in Cape Town that the state president has signed a certificate to prevent the holding of a court case involving claims for the release of 37 SWAPO prisoners being held in a camp near Mariental in

South-West Africa. The men were allegedly captured by the defense force in southern Angola in May 1978. The defense act makes provision for such a certificate to be issued to prevent court proceedings if such proceedings are judged to be not in the national interest. No court in South Africa or South-West Africa has the power to review the issuing of such a certificate.

Botha Scores 'Erroneous Reports' on Oil Purchases
MB301950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has commented on press reports about crude oil purchases. He says in a statement issued in Cape Town that certain newspapers have published what he terms erroneous reports intended solely to embarrass the government and the National Party. The reports, he said, were obvious attempts to sow discord within the ranks of the cabinet on a pretext of dealing with the subject of oil procurement. After speculative and erroneous reporting on the issue earlier this month, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Janie Steyn, had informed the newspaper editors involved of certain aspects of South Africa's activities since 1973 to procure oil. Certain papers, however, had persisted with the publishing of erroneous reports at the weekend.

Mr Botha said he objected to unfair attempts to discredit some cabinet ministers through reporting based on anonymous accusations. In this connection, the minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has apparently been singled out by a certain newspaper. It had been during Mr de Klerk's term of office that more favorable contracts, the diversification of sources, and improved security for oil deliveries had been achieved.

Minister Denies Arms Deal With Bulgaria
MB301045 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] South African officials have denied knowledge of a reported arms deal with Bulgaria. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Louis Nel told a Johannesburg morning newspaper that the South African media should not concern itself with how the defense forces procures its weapons. He was commenting on a British newspaper report that Bulgaria had been involved in arms deals with South Africa amounting to tens of millions of rand. The claims which have been made by the London *OBSERVER* newspaper also said the weapons were being used to arm rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique. (Tim Arnold) in London has details:

German businessman (Peter Weiss) conspired with (Ivon Vlakoskard), the head of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, to supply the arms to South Africa. The deal was through a company here in London and involved false documents which showed the arms were intended for Nigeria. In fact, they were bound for South Africa. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet bloc weapons found their way to Pretoria in this manner — rifles, mines, grenades, and rocket launchers. The agreement suited the Bulgarians because it produced huge sums of badly needed foreign currency, but it's bound to cause uproar in the Eastern bloc. All Iron Curtain countries support the 1970's [word indistinct] of the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa.

(Tim Arnold), Capital News, London

Treurnicht Notes Reservations About Peace Accord
MB280922 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says that, although his party does not object in principle to a nonaggression pact with a neighboring state, the people should not place exaggerated hopes and a blind trust in the Accord of Nkomati concluded between South Africa and Mozambique.

Speaking in Pretoria on the eve of the Conservative Party congress, he said that the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had not succeeded in allaying the party's fears that the Joint Security Commission provided an opportunity for espionage against South Africa.

The party was, furthermore, unhappy about the pledge of moral, political, and diplomatic support given to the ANC by the Mozambican foreign minister. Mozambique, moreover, still has friendship treaties with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

SUNDAY EXPRESS Discusses Pressure on Lesotho
MB301630 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 29 Apr 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The African National Congress is meeting African nations at the 'Frontline' summit in Arusha near Dar es Salaam this weekend to discuss whether and how it can continue its guerrilla operations in South Africa.

The South African Government has almost succeeded in creating a 'no mans's land' around its borders by pulling the rug from under the feet of ANC operatives in neighbouring countries — but political analysts believe the guerrilla organisation may in turn intensify its 'war' on home soil.

South Africa recently tightened the pressure on land-locked and economically vulnerable Lesotho by warning that it would back out of its financial support for the proposed Lesotho highland hydro-electric scheme and jeopardise the jobs of thousands of Lesotho citizens in South Africa unless it entered the spirit of Nkomati and agreed to sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

Since the 1982 South African commando raid on its capital and increasing violence from the allegedly South African-backed Lesotho Liberation Army, Lesotho has put continued pressure on the ANC to leave. However, Lesotho's Chief Leabua Jonathan is said to be under pressure from Zambia and Tanzania to accept ANC exiles. Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of SWAPO, has said that if he comes to power in an independent Namibia he would not allow ANC bases on his territory.

Ambiguity of Arusha Statement Raises Questions

MB010729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Requirement for Peace"]

[Text] If the current peace initiatives in southern Africa are to succeed, all parties must clearly recognize the essential requirement of success; that is, the obligation to abide by the letter and spirit of the agreement reached.

It bears repeating, after the Arusha statement by the leaders of six southern African countries at the weekend.

In general terms, the statement expressed support for the agreements reached between South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique. That seems reassuring, especially since there had been earlier reports of dissatisfaction among some of the leaders. But there were also a number of important qualifications and their ambiguity raises questions.

There was the support expressed for SWAPO's independence campaign, elucidated by Sam Nujoma when he restated SWAPO's belief in violence in South-West Africa. And somehow the ANC — deprived of its terrorist base in Mozambique, prevented from continuing its campaign of violence from that country, Swaziland, Botswana, and Zimbabwe and, until now, a vehement critic of the Nkomati Accord — nevertheless found it possible to be signatory to the Arusha statement.

The statement itself is less than unequivocal in its reference to South Africa. The political change it demands should come about preferably by peaceful means.

Does that imply that violence might also still be considered an option? It would be understandable, with the conflicting interests represented at the Arusha summit, if face-saving formulations were felt to be necessary.

It is by their actions that the sincerity of the participants in the southern African peace process must eventually be judged. And that is how it will be judged in South Africa — according to the criterion of full implementation of agreements reached. If conflict is to be reduced and the stable order created that is the prerequisite for accelerated economic development through regional cooperation, that is essential.

The starting point for such an order to be established is an explicit acceptance by each country of the sovereignty and, stemming from that, the legitimate security requirements of all. That was clearly stated by South Africa and is embodied in the Accord of Nkomati.

South Africa entered the peace process with no illusions, but in the hope that the governments of southern Africa were ready to subordinate ideological campaigning to the imperatives of national survival. The evidence indicated that the time was ripe for a new approach. This country is involved in the initiatives with the determination to help build a subcontinent in which all may prosper. It is also prepared to guard its interests at all times, in all situations.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Says ANC Ignores Asylum Rules

MB010620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The Swaziland foreign minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, says ANC refugees in the country have deliberately refused to respect his government's policy of peaceful negotiation and ignored the conditions of their asylum. He was speaking in Mbabane at a meeting with the director of the OAU's Bureau for Refugees, Dr Bakwesegha, who has been invited to visit Swaziland for an on-the-spot investigation of the fugitive problem. Mr Dlamini said the fact that Swaziland had continued to give ANC members protection after the signing of its security pact with South Africa was proof that the country regarded the refugees as brothers and not enemies. Nevertheless, they had engaged in militant activities which had culminated in the death of innocent Swazi citizens.

5 Alleged Members of ANC Arrested in Mbabane

MB301931 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The director of the OAU Bureau for Refugees, Dr J.G. Bakwesegha, who arrived in the country yesterday, this morning met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini. Dr Bakwesegha is on a familiarization tour of the country following recent incidents between members of the ANC and the local police army. A spokesman for the department said the ministry would draw up an intinerary of places the director was expected to visit during his stay. The spokesman said these would include places where there have been clashes between police and the ANC. In another development, an alleged member of the ANC appeared in the Mbabane Magistrate's court this morning. Mr (Cyril Raymonds) was arrested in the Ezulwini valley about a month ago after allegedly being found in possession of several arms of war. Counsel for (Raymonds) applied for bail, but this was refused by the magistrate, Mr (Letwaba), who said he felt he had no jurisdiction over the matter because it was being handed over to the High Court. Counsel for (Mr Raymonds), Mr (Ray Strydom), instructed by Mr Peter Dunseith, made a further application to the court to instruct prison officers to allow them to see the accused person in prison before his appearance in court. No date was fixed for the trial. Meanwhile, police arrested five alleged members of the ANC who were living in a house at Thokoza in Mbabane this morning. The men were unarmed, andaccording to reliable sources they surrendered.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Receives Visiting CSSR Women's Leader

MB280617 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has said there is no better way to strengthen relations between countries than through regular exchanges of visits at all levels. Speaking

when he received visiting president of the Czechoslovakian Union of Women, Mrs Marie Kabrhelova, at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said such visits should be encouraged in order to forge even stronger bonds of friendship. The president also declared that no country can progress without a strong women's movement, and both Zambia and Czechoslovakia had found that a strong women's group is vital in the general development of their countries. He urged the two countries to continue fighting together in the battle against exploitation and the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid.

Former SWAPO Vice President, 3 Others Deported

MB301850 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A former vice president of SWAPO, (Mishake Muyongo), and three members of his Caprivi National Union Party were deported from Zambia this morning. One of the deportees was a former member of the SWAPO Central Committee, (Limi Mathengu). They were released from custody in Lusaka last week. The *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* reports that the four men left Lusaka for Senegal by air. They were deported by the Zambian Government because of their political activities, which were contrary to the conditions laid down if they wanted to remain in the country.

Emergency Food Aid Agreement Signed With U.S.

MB010753 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Zambia and the United States yesterday signed a drought emergency food aid agreement for the supply of 20,000 metric tons of corn worth $6.4 million to Zambia. Speaking at the signing ceremony, permanent secretary for finance (Ephraim Kaonga) said the agreement augurs well for the cooperation between Zambia and the United States. He said it showed the Reagan administration's concern over the drought Zambia has experienced in the last 3 years. Under the agreement, some of the proceeds realized will be deposited in a special account in the Bank of Zambia.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Accepts Invitation To Visit Portugal

MB280904 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has accepted an invitation from his Portuguese counterpart to visit Portugal. This was revealed by the Portuguese foreign minister, Dr Jaime Gama, in an interview with newsmen shortly before his departure from Harare. Dr Gama told the newsmen that no date had been fixed for the visit.

The Portuguese foreign minister, Dr Jaime Gama, hopes to sign an agreement with Mozambique and South Africa on new tariff arrangements for electricity from the Cahora Bassa Dam next week. Dr Gama told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that the new tariff structure envisages higher payments by South Africa, which uses 94 percent of the electricity generated at the dam. The agreement will also seek an assurance from South Africa that the electricity scheme will not face any security risks, especially from the reactionary Mozambican National Resistance bandits. Dr Gama said arrangements could be made to install an extra generator at the dam to generate enough electricity for Zimbabwe's needs, but at the moment most of the 15 megawatts generated every year satisfies the needs of South Africa only.

Mangwende Asks Netherlands' Help on Namibia

MB010823 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, yesterday called on the Netherlands Government to help end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. Speaking at a reception to mark the birthday of Queen Beatrice, Comrade Mangwende expressed the hope that the people of Namibia and South Africa will continue to receive full support from the Netherlands in their independence struggle. Meanwhile, the Netherlands' ambassador, Mr Abraham Schneider, said his country is satisfied with its relations with Zimbabwe.

Briefs

Microwave Use by ZBC — The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, ZBC, is to pay 185,000 dollars per month to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, PTC, to use the microwave system between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls for radio and television transmission. This was revealed by the director general of the ZBC, Comrade (Dirivat) Kangai, in an interview with *THE HERALD* in Bulawayo yesterday. Comrade Kangai said the ZBC is negotiating with the PTC for a reduction of the amount and pointed out that the ZBC is already paying 150,000 dollars a month for using the PTC's signal bearer assembly between Gweru and Bulawayo for direct television news broadcast from Harare to all stations in the country. The director general said the government has secured a soft loan of 2.8 million dollars from France, part of which will be used to install an FM radio transmitter at Kenmuir in Lupane and a television transmitter near Victoria Falls. [Text][Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 84 MB]